PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,824—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1896.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

AMONG THE
51 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
obtained since 1851 at various Exhibitions, CHUBB and SON obtained the only GOLD MEDALS, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885, and Melbourne, 1880, for ENGLISH LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	24th Oct.
B.M.INDIA	3709	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	3709	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th "
			1897
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	16th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th "
M.L. INDIA	3709	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	9th March.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6001	I. Reeves	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.L. INDIA	3680	R. F. Briscoe	1st May

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
EMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
MPERATRIX	F. Resevich	4,194	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	GdeGrisogono.	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 19, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MARITIMES.
[illegible]MERS.
[illegible]ment.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Oct., at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 24th Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on or about 24th Oct. noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 24th Oct., &c., &c.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 24th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.
S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain Anderson, 3,276 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 22nd instant.
For freight and passage apply to
TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th October, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S.S. SINGAPORE.....12th Nov. 1896.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 135.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
[illegible]House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

FOR SALE.

BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
[illegible]STOR-OIL CAKE FOR SALE.
[illegible]gent will receive at his Office, [illegible] Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., GUNDAY, the 17th November, 1896, offers for the [illegible]pout 1,100 tons, more or less of CASTOR CAKE. [illegible]e turned out from the Company's Mills at [illegible]uring 1897, delivery to be taken in monthly lots
[illegible]ing a rate per ton of 20 cwts. delivered in wagons [illegible]s must be accompanied separately by a deposit [illegible]ecurity for the due fulfilment of the contract, [illegible]h will entail forfeiture of deposit, without the [illegible]ving to prove any loss by the transaction. If [illegible]Paper or other securities be submitted, they [illegible]sed in favor of B. B. and C. I. Railway Com-
[illegible]on of freight at Revenue Rate, viz., 1-3 of [illegible]a maund per mile will be allowed to the accepted [illegible]consignments booked from Sabarmatee to any [illegible]Company's system only.
[illegible]d Tenderer will have to sign a stamped agree-[illegible]g the abovementioned conditions and furnish [illegible]amount of Rs. 1,000.
[illegible]does not bind himself to accept the highest or
S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
[illegible]per's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1896.

[illegible]EMMED RINGS.
[illegible]our Supply comprises the prettiest [illegible]n in the World of this form of [illegible] The style of setting of a few is [illegible]NTAL." The application of the [illegible]onveys an idea of crude workman-[illegible]s ; but we beg to state that our [illegible]uggesting crudity in an appreci-[illegible]hion is concerned is made up [illegible]ost finished workmanship, [illegible]nable in any Establishment [illegible] European. Quality for [illegible]found the lowest in Bom-[illegible]es in Diamonds, Rubies, [illegible]ises, etc., etc.
[illegible]Co., Ld.,
[illegible]S,
[illegible]

TRADE MARK.
ESSENTIAL TO
GOOD HEALTH
PURE AERATED WATERS.
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
THE Water from which those sold by TREACHER & CO., are prepared undergoes a SPECIAL CLEANSING PROCESS which effectually
REMOVES ALL IMPURITIES.
FREE DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
BEG to announce that they have Special Facilities for Mounting Water Color Drawings and Sketches, and are able to undertake every class of work of this character from elaborately cut sunk mounts for finished Drawings, Pictures, and Designs to the simpler laying down of Sketches or Photographs on appropriate Boards.
FORES' HIGH-CLASS SPORTING PICTURES.
HUNTING, RACING, SHOOTING, &c.
The subjects represented are full of life and being faithful realities will forcibly appeal to all lovers of sport. Catalogues of unframed subjects on application.
ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAVURES after painting by Celebrated Artists, framed in Oak and Gold.

		Rs.	a.
Tel-el Kebir. By Alphonse de Neuville		50	0
Retour de Reconnaisance	do.	40	0
Defence de la Port de Longboyan	do.	45	0
A la Recherche d'un Gue	do.	40	0
Un Porteur de Dépêches	do.	45	0
Defence of Rorke's Drift	do.	55	0
Une Pièce en Danger	do.	40	0
Charge de Dragons à Gravelotte	do.	45	0
Concert aux Avant Postes	do.	45	0
Le Cimetière de Saint Privat	do.	45	0
The Thin Red Line. By R Gibb		50	0
L'Alerte. By E. Detaille		40	0
Roll Call. By Miss Thompson		30	0
Quatre Bras	do.	30	0

COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
POPULAR REMEDIES.
THE LARGE SALE at present commanded by these Remedies is a sure proof of their efficacy.

	Rs.	a.
FEBRICURA.—For Fever of all kinds. Hot or Cold	1	0
NATURE'S TONIC.—For ailments depending on the Liver	1	8
PETROLEUM HAIR WASH.—An agreeable preparation for strengthening and dressing the Hair ...Re. 1 8 and	2	12
CARENARE'S SKIN OINTMENT.—For all those irritating Skin diseases so common in the Tropics	1	8

THE ABOVE TO BE HAD FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS.
INSPECTION INVITED
TO OUR LARGE AND CHOICE
STOCK OF THE ABOVE SPECIALLY
SELECTED
FROM LONDON, PARIS AND LYONS.
MODERATE PRICES.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.	
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

THE PATENT
"MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.
PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.
A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.
ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."
1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROTECT YOURSELVES
From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS
By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED
AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.
The following are some of the results obtained at the Laboratory of Toxicology of Paris, with these magnificent Filters :—
January 27th, 1892.
1. A sample of flood water was examined and found to contain 1,200 colonies of bacteria. A sample was filtered through AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTERS and examined, and there were found, after 48 hours, NO colonies of bacteria whatever.
2. A culture of TYPHOID BACCILUS in beef-tea was added to water and filtered—no BACILLI PASSED THROUGH THE FILTER.
3. A culture of anthrax bacilli was passed through with similar results. A guinea-pig INOCULATED WITH THE CULTURE DIED IN 36 HOURS ; another guinea-pig inoculated with the filtered LIQUID WAS ABSOLUTELY UNAFFECTED.
The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.
Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.
Paris, 26th May, 1892.
LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.
BEYNON & CO., } SOLE RETAIL AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A PORTABLE DISINFECTANT
EUCALYPTI NAPHTHALINE.
This powerful Disinfectant arranged so that it may be carried about in the Pocket without inconvenience.
A SPECIFIC AGAINST INSECTS.
Per Box Cash. As. 8. Credit, As. 9.
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PERFECT FILTRATION
OF THE WATER USED
Is one feature in the Manufacture of
KEMP'S WATERS,
Which receives the closest attention.
Especially in India, it is of vital importance that Water for drinking purposes should be
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
And Consumers of Aerated Waters should make sure that they
RUN NO RISK
In this respect by purchasing only
KEMP'S
The purest, best, and cheapest in India.
Soda Potash & Aerated Waters 12 As. } p. doz. delivered
All other kinds ..... 1 Re. } free in Bombay.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DID IT NEVER OCCUR TO YOU
that your Hair does not retain that strength and beauty which it possessed at home ?
The Indian climate quickly plays havoc with the strongest head of Hair, and that of weaker growth suffers still more.
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
is the only safeguard and remedy. A real Tonic for the Hair, specially prepared for the use of
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN
In India and carrying the endorsement of over 25 years' experience.
HIGHLY REFRESHING, EXQUISITELY PERFUMED, RENEWS, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE GROWTH, AND RESTORES THE ORIGINAL COLOUR.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK. BOMBAY.
ÆRATED WATERS.
THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT
MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEASON ATTRACTION

PALACE

ROLLER SKATING RINK,

NEXT TO TIVOLI THEATRE.

The Largest and Finest equipped PALACE in the World.

WITH A BEAUTIFUL SMOOTH SKATING SURFACE ON MAGNIFICENT SCALE,

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 31ST OCTOBER,

A First-class Brass Band in Attendance.

ADMISSION Rs. 1—Skates ans. 12 and ans. 8.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2: Monthly Season Ticket, Rs. 20. Plan at Mitchell and Co., where Season Tickets are now available. Also Zenana Boxes.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,041 Tons, Captain G. CRAIG, will sail for MALABAR COAST PORTS, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST and CALCUTTA, on the 23rd October, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay, 21st October, 1896.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "SALAZIE," from MARSEILLES, in Town Custom. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.

Bombay, 20th October, 1896.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of October, 1896, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1896.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 25th day of October, 1896, to the 30th day of October, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMNADASS GOCALDASS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, 14th October, 1896.

THE TREVOR FAIR AT JODHPUR.

THE HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held in the same MAIDAN which lies between MUNDORE and BALSAMAND which was selected last year, as it is sufficiently extensive and airy and has sufficient water near it.

I. The date of the Fair last year was somewhat inconvenient, hence it has been proposed to hold it during Christmas week.

The Fair will last for six days commencing from Pos budh 6 (the 25th December) and ending on Pos budh 12 corresponding with 31st December 1896 (both days inclusive).

II. The tentative concessions granted last year to encourage it will continue:—

(1.) A Committee will be appointed with a President at its head, according to whose advice the arrangements will be made by the Committee for the general management of the Fair.

(2.) No animal is to be bought or sold without payment of money.

(3.) No such person or persons will be entitled to any prize for the horse or mares bought or sold in the Fair which he or they might have received as a gift from His Highness the Maharaja or from the Musahib-Ala.

It is hereby notified that persons desirous to attend the Fair should come to Jodhpur on the 23th December, 1896, corresponding with Pos budh 6, and if they stand in need of any help they may address the Managing Committee, which will make the necessary arrangements.

THE JODHPUR POLO TOURNAMENT.

STEWARDS.

Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I., A.D.C. to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Captain A. B. Mayne.
Maharaj Zalim Singhji.
Thakar Hari Singhji.
Thakar Dhokul Singhji.

The Tournament will be held at Jodhpur, and will commence on the 25th December, 1896. Arrangements will be made to play the Tournament off within the week.

The Tournament will be held under the rules of the Indian Polo Association.

Subject to the above, the Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India.

There is no restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

As regards membership the attention of Honorary Secretaries of Polo Clubs is specially drawn to the rules of the Indian Polo Association.

No Entrance fee will be charged.

The Jodhpur Cup worth Rs. 1,000, will be presented by the Durbar to the winner of the final game, while a Cup worth Rs. 500, will be awarded to the other team in the final game.

Arrangements have been made with the Jodhpur Railway, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel First-class at Second-class fares, or Second-class at Third-class fares, and special rates will be charged for their ponies. Similar concessions are being requested from other Railway Companies.

As the Manager of the Jodhpur Railway requires a certificate, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform as early as possible (a) how many ponies his team intends to bring (b) when the ponies will start for Jodhpur (c) when his team will start for Jodhpur.

THE JODHPUR CHAMPION PIG-STICKING CUP.

The Jodhpur Champion Pig-sticking Cup will be competed every morning in the week in which the Polo Tournament is to be played off.

The Cup worth Rs. 500, will be awarded to the player who comes 1st, while a Cup worth Rs. 200, will be presented to one who stands second in the final the.

The Cup will be awarded under the rules of the Gujrat Pig-Sticking cup regulations.

There will be no restriction as to underhand or overhand spearing.

There will be no restriction as to horse, whether it be English, Waler, Arab, or Country-bred, or of full measurement, or a galloway or a pony.

No entrance fee will be charged.

Similar arrangements for the players of the Pig-Sticking Cup and their ponies will be made as for the teams competing for the Jodhpur Polo Tournament Cup.

Teams coming to Jodhpur to compete for these cups will be entertained as Durbar's guests during their stay, and grass and gram will be supplied to their ponies free of cost.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Honorary Secretary, Polo Gymakhana, Jodhpur. Entries for Jodhpur Polo Tournament and Pig-Sticking Cup will close on 1st December, 1896.

Gentlemen who are prevented from attending the meeting after entering will kindly inform the Honorary Secretary.

It will afford great pleasure to the Durbar if gentlemen who have taste for such sports will kindly take the trouble of coming to Jodhpur to compete.

(Sd.) PRATAP SINGH, Lieut.-Col., K.C.S.I., Musahib-Ala, Raj Marwar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MOLOO BIN HAJI HASSON, late of Bombay, Kutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

HALIMABAI, widow of MOLOO BIN HAJI HASSON, and JEHANGIR DORABJI, the Executors named in the Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI, Actg. Registrar.

T. KERR ANDERSON, The 17th day of October, 1896. Messrs. JEHANGIR, AND SEERVAI. Petitioners' Attorneys.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT,

Most Popular Whisky in India.

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

BUTLER, PALMER & Co., AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification, No. 7001, dated 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the MAHOLE LENGTH of the covered in portion of the BALLARD PIER will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the embarking and disembarking of Passengers by outgoing and Incoming English Mails.

R. H. VINCENT, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th October, 1896.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1896, for MAKING a DAM of LIME CONCRETE with stone facing at the old Crib Work on the Foreshore, Back Bay.

Value of work is about Rs. 8,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency

Bombay, 20th October, 1896.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of October, 1896, at 4-3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st July 1896.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th day of October, 1896, to the 30th day of October, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MATHURADASS GOCULDASS & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, 16th October, 1896.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined Schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 14th December, 1896, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1.

Tender Forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. I.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	400,000	From 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.	Mandalay.	10,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	2,400,000			
Wheat	3,000,000			
Dhall of sorts	900,000			
Ghee, cows	650,000			
Salt	240,000			
Turmeric	35,000			
Chillies	1,500			
Schedule No. II.				
Wheat	2,500,000		Myingyan	3,000
Schedule No. III.				
Wheat	600,000		Rangoon	1,000

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

H. PARKIN, Capt., Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma.

Rangoon, the 23rd September, 1896.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

ABRICOTINA.

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Apply to

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SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

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MESSRS. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S TRICHIES

With Straws, Rs. 2 to 2-8 per 100.

BEEHIVES AND TAMAUNS, Nos. 1, 2, 3,

Cigar Shaped, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2-4 per 100.

FLOR DE JAVA, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

Rs. 4, 3-12, and 3-8 per 100.

TOKIOS, Nos. 1 and 2,

Rs. 4 and 3-8 per 100.

DONA ANNAS,

EACH CIGAR IN GOLD FOIL,

Rs. 18 per Box of 50.

LA AMISTAD, Rs. 8-8 per Box of 50. | LA HOJA, Rs. 6 per Box of 50.

SPOTTED DOGS,

Rs. 13-12, per Box of 100.

SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,

Rs. 10-8 per Box of 100.

PONDICHERRY BARRELS,

Rs. 2-8 per 100.

REAL BURMAHS,

Rs. 2-8 per 100.

Also a number of other Specialities too numerous to mention here.

DETAILED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 72, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Mr. James Pearse, Confectioner, (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), valuable and hand-dive teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, fancy table ornaments, oil-engravings and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AUSTRALIAN HORSES TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of Mr. J. W. Ward, the mortgagor, 19 first-class Australian horses.

Full particulars will be given to-morrow and the horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS, PLATED, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 43, Forbes Street, opposite Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., the stock-in-trade of a merchant closing his business, consisting of very handsome table, hanging and wall-lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, kerosine stoves, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated ware, glassware, spare globes and chimnies, wicks, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 button detective camera.
1 full-plate achromatic lens suited for portraits and views.
1 lot of books, hammock, bridles, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Shaikh Achhchajee and Meher Ilahi, of Delhi—

M I
A M E — 102-3—2 cases yarn.
J H B
M Y

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office-shigram.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box in very good order.
1 bay waler mare, 15-1, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 powerful C.-B. chestnut pony, 13-2, quiet in harness and saddle, very showy.
2 sets of brown leather brass-mounted single harness.
1 brown waler mare, 5 years old, 15-1 highgoes in single and double harness, a very quiet and steady mare.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, "White House," Colaba, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany cottage piano, an iron safe, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of HAYEM SALEM, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, also Rut-machery-made furniture, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, in good order, handsome wall lamps, a strong English barouche on C-spring, 1 English-built buggy on C-spring by Windower, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. C. TREVOR, C.S., and J. L. JENKINS, Esq., I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st October, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant Officers' quarters, Woodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, glasswares and crockeryware, sweet-toned ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., Singer's hand-sewing machine with cover, lamps, pictures table ornaments, &c., the property of Mr. R. DUNGEY, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., on account of the manufactures, the following:—

Large size musical boxes playing Hindustani and English tunes, 5 to 12 light table candelabras with music, gilt pier glasses, hall flower baskets, marble and glass-top teapoys, glass chairs, sets of flower vases, scent frames, toilet frames, puff and biscuit boxes, velvet frames, fancy pictures, and other fancy articles.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the very valuable and artistic French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture made to order by Mr. Devjee Canjee, superior electro-plated ware by Reed and Barton and by Treacher, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, a few out of the many of them copies of the late Mr. A. W. Forde's well-known pictures representing the Mahim Wood Panorama of Bombay, Danmer Lane, Boat and Dirzi, a nearly new 14 stops mahogany cottage harmonium by Storer and Clarke, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of ALFRED H. ELLIS, Esq. proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

The property of other gentlemen:—

A. D.-B. Gun, by E.M. Reilly, complete in leather case, rifles, and guns, revolvers, swords, daggers, knife and spear, sword sticks, etc.

1. handsome Europe made landau almost new.
1. English-built circular poled miniature brougham, by J. Lambert, light, strong and in very good order.
1. Coventry swift bicycle, 1 1-4" cushioned tyred, ball bearings throughout, spring framed, in excellent order.

SALE OF LAND AT WADALA IN SEWREE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Balkrishna Rowjee Fadte and Bapooje Gunsadhur Fadte, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Narayen Withoo Patell and Waman Narrayen Patell, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage in Mori character, dated the 19th day of December, 1892, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, situate at Wadala in Sewree, in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,700 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of a larger piece of ground known by the name of Navar Bavla, admeasuring 8,236 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 212, 91, 42, and 51, new Nos. 15116-14223, and new survey Nos. 18-19 2307-7-9-10-2308, Collector's old Nos. 121, 127, new No. A 14926, new Survey Nos. 17-2307-6, 6-11-12-2508 and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Boodhia Aitwar, partly by the ground of Gunoo Sammatra, partly by the ground of Lakhoo Amboo, and partly by the ground of Gunoo Gopal Matra on the west by the Sewree Road, and on the north and south by the ground of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT SEWREE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Balkrishna Rowjee Fadte and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Waman Narrayen Patell, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage in Mori character, dated the 25th day of July, 1892, the following properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of ground, together with the chawl standing thereon, situate at Sewree, containing by admeasurement 511 and one-third square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Sewree Road, on the north by the property of Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, on the west by the property of Mancockjee Bomanjee, and on the south partly by the ground of Jadoo Boodaji and partly by the ground of Devjee Baloo Patell.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government vacant ground, situate at Sewree, containing by admeasurement 525 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 61, new No. 14634 and new survey Nos. 9, 16 11-2307 and 8-2309 and bounded on the east partly by the property of Damodi Bendoo Matra, and partly by the property of Nursoo Luxumon, on the west by the Sewree Road, on the north by the property of Gunoo Gopal Matra, and on the south by the property of Narayen Withoo Patell.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of stores consisting of leather pieces, pawlins, forges, Singer's sewing machines, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st October, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOWRA TWINE AT CARNAC BUNDER.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the godown of Messrs. Madhowjee Dwarkdass and Co., and by their order, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mooljee Vussonjee—

20 bales Howra twine.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE, GUNNIES, ROPES, &c., DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the godown, in Cursetjee Sooklajee, Street, next to Dawood Baug on account of the undermentioned:—

A quantity of cotton waste, gunnies, ropes, &c., damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st October, 1896.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

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THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allow when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rate to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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HENRIOT, Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

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HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board:

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every tion of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commerc in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Ja

G. H. TOWNSE

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BAN

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs.
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... „ 4,500,000 = „
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,130,000 = „

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAM

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San H Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BA UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CUR COUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to b application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities description of Banking and Exchange Business DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chie places in the World.

H. BEKI Ag

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

NOTES.

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INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

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OMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,380
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld., Mgo	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10, 0 c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		610
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	55
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	5 S	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	571	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Unitted	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	775
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,575
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,060
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Gonsanghi Mills	800	500	500		700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Currumbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	515
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	800	800	dvd 25	570
Framjee Pet	1,350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	30	690
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.30	225
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	910
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	550
Khandelgh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khanga um Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	260xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,010
Madras United	958	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,200
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Mahboob Shah Mills(Ghaburga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	132½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	Pa
Original	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	520
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	335
President Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,100
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	1,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	900
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs124	370
Sun M lls, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	490
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	60	600	dvdRs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	40	510
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	550
Venkshunker Lukmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	555	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	830
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 16 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort	150	3,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khanagaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahadapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82½
Motuseli Co	3,125	100	400	Nil	370
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
Neptune	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	500xd
Ripon	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	140
Sassoon	100	500	500	25	475
Sholapur	500	500	500	75	20
Sind	300	500	500	...	20
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Standard	400	2,000	750	50	600
Urdu Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvdRs35	1,125

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	310
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	600	30	50	12	5
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	160
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	200	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,635
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	180
General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	500	30	900
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NaGerFoundry	1,000	100	900	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	165
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs8	98xd
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	477½
Scundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	1,000	600	35	40	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co.	9,2001	251	100	dvd Rs11	32½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26-14
Gold Leaf	,,	26-15 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-7 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	26-4 ,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-13
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-11
Sovereigns	,,	17.
Do. Dragons	,,	16-14
Silver 17	,,	39.
Do. 17½	,,	39-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m, High water, 10-57m., 11-41a. Low water, 4-50m., 4-52a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Marriage Provident Association, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ileafee left the dock on Monday.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—There will be a debate in the central rooms, to-night (Wednesday), at 8-45. "Pulpit vs. Press: Which is the greater power?"

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per extra s. s Salazie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. Gopal Hari Pathak, a clerk in the Police Commissioner's Office, has obtained an Elementary certificate in shorthand from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Bath.

FAIRS.—The annual Mahomedan fair will be held at Thomas Street, Lower Colaba, this (Wednesday) evening. Another fair comes off on the same day at Pydhownie.—A Hindu fair will also be held to-day, at the Bhuleshwar Temple.

REPORTED THEFT.—Nooroo Sibee, a Seedee woman, residing at Nishanpada, locked the door of her room on the evening of the 18th instant and went to visit a friend. On her return shortly afterwards she found the lock on the door forced open and ornaments, valued at Rs. 150, stolen from a box, which was broken open.

BHOWNUGGER NEWS.—An overbridgefor the passage of country carts and pedestrians is in the course of construction near the level crossing within two miles of Gondal station. It is estimated to cost Rs. 12,000. The mixed train leaving Bhownugger at 9-15 p.m., and which is due into Wadhwan at 5-39 a.m, did not arrive at Wadhwan to-day till 12 o'clock, the detention being due to the engine having become disabled.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Dewram Juna, a bill collector in the employ of Ramji Virji, a cloth merchant, was charged with misappropriating Rs. 362-3-6, the amount of outstandings recovered by him on behalf of his master. It appears that the accused had gambled away the amount of the outstandings recovered by him on the bills which his master had entrusted him. His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 362 or in default to a further term of two month's rigorous imprisonment. The fine, it recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

SWINDLING A COFFEE PLANTER: CONVICTION OF THE FIRST ACCUSED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case in which Haji Russool Khan, a coffee-planter of Terikeri, in the Province of Mysore, charged Syed Ahmed Kabis *alias* Syed Mahomed and Kalenderkhan *alias* Moosakhan with theft, criminal breach of trust, and misappropriation of currency notes of the Madras circle of the value of Rs. 5,400. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. His Worship in an elaborate judgment held the first accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. The second accused was discharged.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—On Monday noon, a Khoja merchant, named RahimtullaMoolji, a furniture dealer at Nisbanpada Road, was conveyed by his brother to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from some internal injuries, alleged to have been caused by his having been assaulted with clenched fists by one Cassum Deoji and three other Khojas on Sunday last at that locality. The complainant has been detained at the hospital under observation. The police on receiving the information took up three persons, all of whom were identified by complainant as his assailants. The police, however, have not made any arrest up to the present as the house surgeon of the hospital stated that he was at present unable to say whether complainant had received any serious injuries.

THEFT AT MESSRS. WHITEAWAYS'.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector George charged Laxman Sakharam with the theft of pieces ofcloth, valued at Rs. 75, the property of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. It appears that the accused was employed by the firm as a bill collector, and was further entrusted with the duty of delivering parcels to customers. For the past three months there had been petty thefts in the shop, and the matter was communicated to the police, who kept a strict watch on those who came out of the shop. On Monday the accused was observed going out of the shop with a bundle in his hand. He was immediately arrested and taken to the shop, where Mr. H. W. Parker, the manager, identified the goods. On the evidence adduced, his Worship convicted the accused of the theft and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-night, at 9 o'clock:—

Overture.....The Mill in the Mountain.....Reissiger.
Descriptive piece.....The Harmonious Blacksmith.....Handel
Waltzer.....Balsongen.....Czibulka.
Ballet Music introduced in.....Faust.....Gounod.

Synopsis—
Valse for the Corps de Ballet.
Ensemble of Helen and her Trojan Maidens.
Entry of Cleopatra and her Nubian Slaves.
Pas de Leut of Cleopatra.
Entry of the Trojan Maidens.
Grand Bacchanale and Finale.
Gavotte introduced in La Cigale.....Lila Clay.
Quickstep.....Frühlingsbaten.....Lehmann.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Ramji Virji, a cloth merchant, of the firm of Messrs. Tricumdass Laiji and Co., charged his mehta, named Deoram Jeena, with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 362-3-6, which he had collected on behalf of his master from different customers. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Spencer. It appears from the evidence given that the accused was sent by his master on the 11th instant to collect the outstandings from six different customers. The amount collected was Rs. 508-3-6. He returned to the office on the same day and paid to the manager of the firm only Rs. 146. The rest he said he had lost in gambling. The accused was arrested under a warrant. After all the evidence was recorded, the magistrate convicted and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 363, which, if recovered, was to be paid to the complainant, in default the accused was to suffer a further imprisonment of two months.

SUICIDE OF A CHINAMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on the Esplanade, touching the death of Shumsoo Tipoo, a Chinaman, aged twenty-five years, the son of a Chinaman, dealing in Chundul. On Monday afternoon a number of European boys belonging to theCathedral High School were playing in the compound of the institution, when they noticed a Chinaman jump into a well on the Maidan on the east of the Queen's statue. A Hindu municipal lamp-lighter, while cleaning a lamp on that road, went to the well and saw the water in it disturbed. He then gave information of the occurrence to Inspector George, who proceeded to the well and had it dragged and recovered the body about a couple of hours afterwards. On the information of the occurrence being circulated throughout the town, a Chinaman came forward and identified the body to be that of his son. It was then ascertained that the deceased had been ailing for some time past, and often told his father that he was tired of life and would destroy himself. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Zora, a Bagdadee woman, residing at Cursetji Suklaji Street, has reported to the police the theft of a red sudria, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 274, and Rs. 44 in cash, some time after 2 o'clock on Monday morning. It appears that on the previous night the complainant while under the influence of drink went to the house of another woman residing in the same locality, and there she gave the sudria, together with its contents, to the freind, and they both then went to sleep, leaving the sudria under the mattress. On the following morning when they awoke they found the sudria with the whole of the property missing. One Fatehkhan, an Arab resident of Hyderabad (Deccan), who had been in the employ of Peerojee, the complainant's friend, for the last twenty-one days, suddenly disappeared on that very morning, and he is suspected of having committed the theft. The complainant made inquiries and ascertained that he was seen that morning at the Byculla Railway station and left for up-country. The complainant then did not inform the police, but herself went to the Byculla station and sent a telegram to the Railway authorities at Lanowlee to arrest the accused. No reply having been received to the telegram, she made a report to the Bombay police.

THE LATE MR. MIR SARFRAZ ALI.—A large meeting of the Mahomedans of all sect ons was held at the bungalow of Mr. Mahomed Hasan Mucbas a leading Mahomedan gentleman of Bombay, to express condolence at the much regretted death of Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali, barrister-at-law. Mr. Mouivi Hidayatulla occupied the chair. It was resolved in solemn silence at the instances of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Moulvi Mehdi Ali Khan, seconded by Mr. Najmudin Tyebji, that an address of condolence be sent to Sardar Mir Abdool Khan Bahadur, head of the Criminal investigation Department, expressing deep regret of the Mahomedans assembled for the loss which he had suffered by the death of his eldest son. Mr. Munshi Mahomed Ameer had the management of the meeting. Mr. Mahomed Hasan Mucba was then entrusted with the work of writing an address. The following gentlemen among others were present: Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Moulvi Mehdi Ali Khan, Shums-ul-ulma Moulvi Azimudin Khan, of Patna, Messrs Moulvi Hidayatulla Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, Mirza Hasan Khan, solicitor, Najmudin Tyebji, Hakeem Mahomed Dayam, Mahomed Ali Adumji Peerbhai, Moulvi Abdur Munim Baakza, Dawoodbhai Musabhai, Munshi Mahomed Ameer, Moulvi Mahomed Hasan Mucba Munshi Mahomed Bakar, secretary, Turkish Consul-General, Haji Maki Seit, Haji Saboo Sidick, Syed Hisamuddin Rifai, Munshi Mahomed Ismaili Mucba, Moulvi Hidayat Rasool, Haji Hashum Ludha, Haji Adum Ludha, Aga Mahomed Mirza Nimazi, Azammatulla Khan, Munshi Abdul Karrim, Hakeem Gulam Mohiddin, sec: Church of Islam, Haji Jackria Haji Amed Patel, Kaji Mahomed Ismaili Chilmai, Kazi Kamaludin, Moulvi Abdool Rahman Jiteker, Khan Bahadur Haji Kasum Mitha and SaikFakeer Mahomed Baban. The meeting after the distribution of shurbut was disolved at 6 p. m.

MINES REGULATION RESOLUTION.

A LENGTHY and important resolution is published in the Revenue Department on the Committee's report on the subject of the regulation of mines. The following is a short digest of the resolution:—

The Government have considered the report and congratulate the members of the Committee on the successful manner in which they have accomplished the difficult task of steering a wise course between over interference on the one hand and insufficient protection to the workmen on the other. They are unable to accept the proposition put forward by Kumar Dakhineshvar Malia in his note of dissent that no mining regulation is yet needed. The two reports by Mr. Grundy furnish abundant evidence to the contrary and the Government regard the fact that definite proposals for such regulation have been framed by the Committee on which the Bengal mining industry at any rate was strongly represented, with no protest or dissent save by a single member, as an indication that the necessity for some such action is now generally accepted by those who are most closely concerned in the matter. At the same time the Government recognise the force of the Kumar's contention that the proposed rules might, if applied to them in their entirety, press hardly upon the owners of the smaller mines, which are numerous in some parts of India, and with the circumstances of which it is believed that no other member of the Committee had any minute acquaintance. Indeed the most difficult portion of the problem to be solved, and one in the solution of which the Committee has been able to afford the Government less information and help than in other matters, is how to relax in favour of small mines regulations which are essential in the case of large ones so as to prevent their being ruinously burdensome, and at the same time to secure the necessary protection to the workmen. Regarding the classification of the mines in the first place the Government of India think that all mines (1) in which not more than 50 persons are employed below ground during any 24 consecutive hours, and (2) in which not more than 100 persons in all are employed at any one time, or (3) in which, being wholly open workings, not more than 200 persons are employed at any one time, might be exempted at once from the operation of the greater number of rules. Generally they are of opinion that all underground mines, however small, which fall within the definition of section 2 (3) of the draft Bill, and all quarries that are anything more than casual pits, should be subject to some simple rules regarding the fencing of shafts, the security of means (when used) for lifting and lowering workmen, the protection and examination of machinery (when used), the safety of passages and means of access, the use of safety lamps in the presence of inflammable gas, the examination of working places, the ventilation of underground workings, the use of explosives, and the reporting of serious accidents. Regarding the employment of women and children, the question of the former is still under consideration, and as regards the latter the Government will be glad to receive opinions on the question of children being allowed below ground as well as on the age limit if prohibition is to be enforced. In touching on the payment of wages and hours of work the Government believe no protection, as in England, and as proposed by Mr. Grundy, is needed, but they ask the Local Government to collect information on the local system, and to report at its convenience, &c. As for the responsibility of owners the Government think that no owner, agent or contractor should be able by the mere appointment of a manager to relieve himself of personal responsibility for seeing as far as in him lies that the manager does his duty. A strong exception has been taken by the Kumar that all mines above a certain size must be supervised by certificated managers, but the Government think that some such provision is urgently needed.

Government also, while seeing great difficulties in working a court of arbitration, think some such provision absolutely necessary, and they deem that the power of appeal, from the same is inconsistent with the idea of arbitration. But as it is obviously desirable that the decisions of the Court should be subject to control they would empower the Local Government to revise them on the application of the president or any two members of the Court of of the Inspector of Mines. In order to protect the railway from undermining, the approach of any mine within 500 feet of the metals must be notified to the manager of the railway and the Inspector of Mines by the manager of the mine.

The resolution closes: "Indian miners must be protected and the Govornor-General believes that all owners, great and small, will accept without murmuing ther burden of whatever measures may be reasonably necessary. The Government have pleasure in recording their high appreciation of the services rendered by the president and other members of the committee and their acknowledgments are more especially due to the non-official members for the great help afforded by them at the cost of much time and trouble. They also notice with satisfaction the remarks made by the president regarding the assistance received from Mr. James Grundy, Inspector of Mines, whose proposals and suggestions were considered to be of the greatest value."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to Chinn interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yunnan and Shuenwei.

THE proverbial good-nature of the Prince of Wales is illustrated by some reminiscences by Mr. Melton Prior in the October number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. "When the Prince of Wales set out for Athens, on his way to India, Mr. Prior was instructed to be in the Greek capital beforehand to witness his arrival; instead of which he went about, not 'stealing ducks,' but losing his luggage. This disappeared mysteriously at Turin, and when he had found it he was three days late at Brindisi, where the Serapis, with the Prince on board, attended by the Osborne, was on the point of starting. In despair he wrote a letter to the Prince, explaining his unhappy case, and begging to be taken with him. After despatching this petition Mr. Prior did not feel particularly hopeful of an answer; but next morning he was wakened by a resplendent sailor who said he was a coxswain from the Osborne, with the Prince's orders to take him to that vessel; and, with what seemed to him a magical celerity, he was transported, bag and baggage, to the welcome deck 'in a state of great beatitude.'" Mr. Prior remembered this incident later, when he was again in the position of the petitioners who do "ever pray." The occasion was the wedding of the preset Tsar in the chapel of the citadel of St. Petersburg, and he learned with pain that unassuming artists were not counted upon in the Imperial arrangements as spectators. How was this strange indifference to be conquered? He bethought him of that fairy godmother the Prince of Wales; and again he indited H.R.H. a letter, even more fervent than the first. Would he be so good as to give that sesame which would make the stern officialdom of Muscovy relent, and reveal to the humble sketcher's eye the tying of the Imperial nuptial knot? Next morning, at the early hour of three, a magnificent Under-Chamberlain appeared at Mr. Prior's hotel with a gracious invitation, and at ten o'clock the artist was solemnly conducted to a seat in the chapel.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Stores.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF A DIAMOND.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and surrendered to the court his client, Mr. James Hamet, against whom a warrant-of-arrest and a search-warrant had been issued on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of a diamond, of the value of Rs. 17,500, belonging to Mr. Frederick Edgelow, solicitor.

The complainant in his information said: For some time past I have rendered professional assistance and advice to the accused who claimed to be an agent of Messrs. Streeter and Co., the well known jewelers of Bond-street, London, and a dealer in precious stones himself. James Hamet has invariably passed before me as a man of very considerable means, producing before me from time to time jewellery of considerable, value and never losing an opportunity of impressing upon me what large transactions he had effected in the way of sales of jewellery for Messrs. Streeter and Co., and how he was always handling lakhs of rupees and had always a large balance standing to the credit of the banking account. About the second week in September last the said James Hamet requested me to entrust him with the sale of a large diamond belonging to my firm. He said the Raja of Bikanir, attended by Colonel Vincent, whom he knew well, had arrived in Bombay, and as he was going to procure an interview with the Raja with a view to selling large quantities of jewellery on his own account, he thought this would be a good opportunity of disposing of the said large diamond for us. Accordingly, on the 10th September, 1896, I entrusted him with the stone to show to the Raja of Bikanir on behalf of my firm with a view to its being sold, and took a written agreement from him setting forth the terms upon which the diamond might be sold. A minimum price was fixed by the agreement at Rs. 20,000, and if not sold at that price within seven days the diamond was to be returned to my firm, but if sold then immediately upon such sale the said James Hamet was himself to pay my firm the sum of Rs. 17,500 in cash, and he was at liberty to make his own terms of payment to the Raja. From time to time the said James Hamet called at our office and reported progress as to the arrangements he was making for an interview with the Raja and he showed us a certain valuable jewellery he also hoped be sell to the Raja, and eventually he said he had left the diamond with the Raja on approval and had asked for Rs. 20,000 for it. Some days after the seven days fixed by the agreement for the return of the diamond the said James Hamet said he had received an offer from the Raja to purchase the diamond for Rs. 19,000 only and urged me to let him sell it for that sum and to accept Rs. 16,000 as the cash payment to be made by him to us upon effecting the sale, instead of Rs. 17,500, the price mentioned in the agreement, should the diamond be sold for Rs. 20,000. He pointed out that whereas he would have to pay us in cash the moment the sale was effected, he himself would have to wait for some months before he would receive payment from the Raja, and that he undertook all the risk of recovering payment from the Raja and would have to pay sundry expenses, and this was why he had asked as much remuneration as he did for effecting the sale. Eventually I consented to allow the diamond to be sold for Rs. 19,000 to the Raja, and that the said James Hamet should pay us Rs. 16,500 only in cash directly the sale was concluded instead of Rs. 17,500. He then said the Raja had gone away up-country and that he would have to telegraph to him or the Raja's people to close the transaction. On or about Wednesday, the 23rd September 1896, the said James Hamet informed me that he had received a telegram from the Raja or the Raja's people agreeing to purchase the diamond for Rs. 19,000 and requested him to pay us the agreed sum of Rs. 16,500 in cash. He, however, said it would be very inconvenient for him to pay cash that day and made various excuses for not paying the same. He begged me to accept two cheques post dated, one for Rs. 10,000 payable in ten days-time and one for Rs. 6,500 payable about the middle of October. I was very much annoyed at this request and declined to comply with it at first, but he urged me to consider the length of the time he might have to wait before recovering payment from the said Raja, and said he was altogether hard on him, and eventually I was persuaded me to wait, as I then believe the diamond had actually been sold to the said Raja, and he arranged to call the following day, Thursday 24th September, and settled the matter. I left Bombay on Thursday, the 24th September, leaving instructions to my partner to take the two cheques. The said James Hamet did not call at my office until Friday, the 25th September, when, I am informed, he said it would look hard for a man in his position to pay dated cheques and I persuaded my partner to take two thundies payable at eighteen days and thirty days, respectively. My partner at first declined to do this and requested that the matter might stand over until my return as to the dates of pay ments did not correspond with the instructions I had left with him, based upon Hamet's request for ten days in the middle of October. Hamet, however, answered him that eighteen and thirty days were the dates agreed to by me (which was quite untrue). He asked him to look into his bundles for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 6,500 respectively, payable, the former in eighteen days and the latter in thirty days from the 25th of September. On Saturday, the 10th instant, Hamet called at my office and told me he intended to take up the first hundi for Rs. 10,000 on Monday, the 12th idem. On Monday, the 12th idem, I received a letter from Hamet's wife, saying that he was ill with fever, but would call on the following day. He called on Tuesday, the 13th instant, but spoke only about his general business affairs, and then asked him for payment of the money, which he said he was going to pay at once, he left the room, saying he would return in an hour. Instead of doing so, he wrote to us asking for a further ten day's time. I replied on the 13th that unless the hundi for Rs 10,000 was met on due date, viz., Friday, the 13th instant, my firm would institute legal proceedings. He also, my partner informs me, called on my partner in the evening at his residence, and said he would pay Rs. 5000, the following day and give security for the balance. He explained he had telegraphed to the Raja for the money and had received no reply, but he expected the money soon. On Friday, the 16th instant, Hamet again wrote to my firm. Referring to our letter threatening proceedings, he said he would call at our office the following day (Saturday) and settle matters personally and requested us to have his bill of costs for everything prepared. On Saturday last I caused the hundi for Rs. 10,000 to be presented to Hamet when he said to the person who presented it, "I will pay the amount of this hundi on the 24th instant. On the same day (17th instant) my firm received another letter from Hamet asking us to wait for payment for another week as he has heavy remittances to make by the upgoing mail, but he did not come near our office, as he had promised to do so. On Sunday evening, the 18th, I was informed by one of my clerks who had been making certain inquiries that he was informed that the diamond had never been sold to the Raja at all, but that Hamet had pledged it in Bombay and appropriated the money to his own use. I therefore made further inquiries, and the result is, I am informed, that Hamet pledged our diamond with one Narayendas Manordas, on the 7th instant, for Rs. 4,000 for two months, and that three days ago he redeemed the diamond paying interest for one month only, and immedeately after pledged it again to the firm of Callandas Ramji for a sum of Rs. 5,500. I therefore apply that a warrant may be issued for the arrest of James Hamet in respect of offences, viz. criminal breach of trust as an agent and criminal misappropriation under sections 403, 406, 409, and 415 of the Indian Penal Code, and also for a search-warrant against the shop and residence of Callandas Ramji, and also a search-warrant against the house of James Hamet situated at Byculla.

Mr. Hemming, in surrendering his client to the court stated that on the previous day, his client, having had some information that some criminal proceedings were contemplated, went before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, as he expected that the proceedings might be taken in that Court. He asked that a notice might be issued in case an application was made by the prosecution for a warrant. But, strange to say, the prosecution appeared in this Court, and obtained a warrant. Mr. Hemming said that it was a long and complicated transaction between complainant, and accused regarding a certain diamond, and on the whole it appeared to Mr. Hemming a civil matter. If it was a question of application for a warrant, he would have satisfied the court that there was no necessity of issuing a warrant. With a view to s hew the nature of the transaction, Mr. Hemming read a portion of the correspondence that had taken place between the partees.

The magistrate pointed out to Mr. Hemming that the information was based on the fact that the accused made false representations to the complainant, which induced him to part with the jewel. Complainant ascertained that it was all false when accused stated that he was negotiating with a certain Raja

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

No further withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England took place yesterday; and the price of Consols advanced 1-8th per cent. to 108 1-8; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 116¼. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent.; but the market rate of discount in short London Bills was advanced to 3 per cent.; while that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 3-8ths per cent. to 2 7-8ths. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent. to £60. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 30 1-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1-8th cent. dearer, at 65¼ cents per oz.; with Demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·83¼ dollars. The Indian Council allotted 3 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay yesterday, at 102 3-8, which is an advance of 1-32d. on Saturday's extra sale price; and the Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 7-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 101½; Paris Exchange on London were 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·22.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 42½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 40½ per 416 lbs., buyers, same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market easier. Brown rapeseed at 40s. per 4-16lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm; and Linseed at 35½s. per 416 lbs., buyers, April-May shipment to the same ports, market firm.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4½d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 19-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 11-64d. for February-March. The market closed firmer; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7 15-16. cents per lb.; but January Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales; and the arrivals of the new crop this season, so far, compare as follows with those in the two years preceding for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipt's	66,000	64,000	87,000
Two days' do.	118,000	108,000	140,000
Since 1st September	1,776,000	1,104,000	1,534,000

No business whatever, for exporters' account has been reported in our local Cotton Market to-day; and the Mills have bought only 775 bales consisting of 350 New Bengal, at Rs. 168-87; 200 Ujein, at Rs. 165; 125 Bhownuggur at Rs. 187; and 50 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 175; and Khangaum, at Rs. 178¼. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

WHEET remains firm in tone, with purchases still upon a moderate scale for shippers' account; but without any further movement in prices.

SEEDS have been quiet, with only a moderate demand from exporters, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined 1 to 2 annas per cwt.; our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 13 6	to Rs. 6 15 6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 8 4 0	„ 8 6 0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 8 0 0	„ 8 2 0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 7.12 0	„ 7 14 0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,388 bales.
Wheat	13,575 cwts.
Linseed	7,479 „
Rapeseed	14,397 „
Gingellyseed	10,978 „
Castorseed	6,695 „
Rice	8,081 „

FREIGHTS are very strong, Freights for Black Sea Ports being much firmer enbles owners to hold on for much better rates, and they now ask 20s. per ton for prompt shipment. There is a corner for October shipment which will not be relieved unless owners' ideas are realized. One steamer for October loading is reported to have been fixed at much above the idea of shippers.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 2 3-8d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Although the amount of business passing has been but small, a strong upward tendency has been shown and rates have improved 1-32d., all round, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 13-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 19-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·53½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a heavy drop from last evening's closing quotations and with an unsettled feeling; but eventually rates for 3½ per Cents settled down to 101 5-16 for Money, and 101¼ for Account, at which also they left off; 100 3-8 having been quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices have to-day continued their downward course, as shown by our revised list, the changes therein being all, with but two exceptions, declines. Bank of Bombay have further fallen Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,380 per share.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 3rd October 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	29,536	44,002	...	14,466	9,778	...
Parcels, &c.	65,393	52,851	13,039	...	1,61,911	...
Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other earnings	3,537	3,367	170	...	3,770	...
Total for week	98,966	1,00,223	..	1,257	...	...
Aggregate	1168,734	9,87,275	...	...	1,81,459	...

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th September, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,060	1,37,000	4,000	2,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	297	9	521
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	7,25,072	8,89,087	31,078	16,45,237
Total for 10 weeks...	8,24,072	10,26,087	35,078	18 85,237
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,700	1,18,011	1,454	2,18,195
Per mile of Ry do.	214	256	3	473
Total to corresponding date do.	8,36,913	11,33,000	35,290	20,05,203

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 21,805
Decrease to date ..... „ 1,19,966

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,49,000	1,72,000	4,000	3,25,000
Or per mile of Railway	89	103	2	194
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	9,99,588	11,90,253	40,995	22,30,836
Total for 10 weeks...	11,48,588	13,62,253	41,995	25,55,836
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,33,495	1,66,392	8,432	3,03
Per mile of Ry do.	80	99	5	184
Total to corresponding date do.	12,88,701	17,50,050	67,529	30,74,280

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 16,681
Decrease to date ..... „ 5,18,444

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HEARN—September 27, at Bedford County School, after one day's illness, of peritonitis, John Rose, second and dearly loved son of E. H. Hearn, Revenue Survey, and Mary H. H. Hearn, aged 17 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1896.

SHALL we follow the example set by many of our fellow-citizens in Mandvie and elsewhere,—an example followed, it is said, by Hindu medical men who graduated in the Grant College,—and throwing physic to the dogs and sanitation to the winds, propitiate the goddess Kali, the Destroyer, so that she may be appeased and cease from afflicting Bombay with bubonic fever and all its consequences? A remarkably able, if slightly sophistical, "petition" presented last week to the Municipal Commissioner, stated that the great error of the Health Department lay in the neglect to employ the willing services of Native gentlemen for the cleansing of infected houses; for they would have performed the delicate task without in the slightest degree encroaching on the privacy or wounding the caste susceptibilities of the occupants of the affected chawls. We were not aware that Native gentlemen craved for employment of the kind, but since the petitioners assure Mr. Snow that such is the case, it is clear that we are living in the midst of signs and portents, and that miracles are not so far off as a sceptical generation has rashly assumed. Why should not the good offices of the Goddess of Destruction be employed to destroy the plague bacillus? This is a luminous idea which we present to the consideration of the Government Committee of experts for consideration. When the Athenians were in difficulties from pestilence or other manifestations of the anger of Heaven, they uplifted their hands to Minerva, the Un-tender-hearted, Protectress of the city. That is a precedent which a civilized community need not be ashamed to invoke when it is a question of invoking the Un-tender Kali to smite the bacilli and slay them in their millions. Having a destroying force in our midst the wisdom of striving by all legitimate means to divert from the inhabitants of Mandvie and its vicinity the plague which threatens not only their lives, but the trade by which they live, is sufficiently obvious. Such an achievement would be quite in accordance not only with the traditional ideas of the East, but with the latest achievements of the scientific spirit in the West. The engineers who chained Niagara, converting its cataract of falling water into electricity wherewith to light and warm distant cities, show how energies hitherto unutilised may be turned to practical account. We admit at once that the idea of utilising the destroying power symbolised in the goddess Kali—whom the Thugs piously sought to propitiate with human sacrifice—is not altogether original. No useful idea ever is; it is the resultant of something that has gone before. And thus it happened. Mr. E. H. Hankin, the eminent bacteriologist who is now in Bombay, happened to be in the autumn of 1894 in the Native State of Balrampur, an inconsiderable territory half as large as England, to the north of the river Gogra and within sight of the Himalayas. The country is subject to continual floods, fever is perennial, and cholera a yearly visitant. Mr. Hankin resolved to spend a short period of leave in seeing if it might be possible to check the cholera then raging by disinfecting wells. He put up in a bungalow, with the town in which the cholera was epidemic on the one side, and the village of Dhusaha of three hundred and twenty inhabitants on the other. Seventy-five of the villagers had already been carried off by cholera. A soldier had died in the compound of the bungalow, and one of the two Europeans in the place had died of the disease two or three days before his arrival. Two out of three wells in the compound contained the microbe of cholera. A rash proposal to put medicine in the wells was met by a "plain-spoken and unambiguous refusal." They believed in Bhowani; they did not believe in the disinfecting of wells. An idea struck the scientist: why not win over Bhowani?

WHAT followed is set forth in an interesting paper in the current *Nineteenth Century*. The inhabitants of the village were all high-caste Hindus, mostly Brahmans, living in mud huts, constantly falling down in the rains, and the mud required to repair them was taken from a piece of waste land which gradually became a tank. No sweeper or other low-casteman was in the place. All filth and refuse being simply thrown down near the edge of the tank, the water was so putrid that it was not even used for washing clothes. The inhabitants informed the stranger that the reason the water in one of the wells was so bad, was that it was near the tank and the putrid water from the latter flowed into it underground. Examination showed that the water in that well contained 7,000 cholera microbes to the cubic centimetre. But no medicine should be put into the water and thereby pollute it, and destroy the caste of all who drank it. When cholera breaks out in a village, said the inhabitants, the reason is that Bhowani—the goddess Kali, under another name—is present in the place, and "the army of Bhowani" is punishing them for their sins and shortcomings. The first thing to be done is to propitiate the offended goddess by sacrifices of flowers and rice. A small booth of grass mats surmounted by flags was erected close to one of the wells, and there a jogi or priest prayed incessantly in a loud voice the whole day long. He prayed for three successive days at least, for Mr. Hankin heard him chanting the whole time, with scarcely an interval for refreshment. Certain rules of conduct were observed in the village which struck the visitor as deserving of attention. Bhowani would be angry if anyone left the village during her presence; or if any stranger entered it. The result was that the village became isolated, as by a sanitary cordon while the cholera prevailed. Two villages some miles distant from Balrampur had a well in common. When cholera broke out in one of them the women from the other village came to draw water; but the inhabitants turned out and drove them away, saying that Bhowani would be angry if disturbed. A complaint was lodged in the capital by the waterless villagers, not to the native authorities, but to the only Englishman, the head stable man who happened to be there. They were probably told that the exclusion from the well saved them from the cholera. Another peculiarity of Bhowani is that she is very angry if any one endeavours to evade her vengeance by taking medicine when cholera is raging. It may well be that this belief counts for much in the refusal to consent to the segregation of sufferers from the bubonic fever in the Municipal Hospital. The allegation that the attendants are persons of low caste, and that the food, being prepared by them, would destroy caste, is disposed of by the statement of Dr. Chowksey, that the attendants are all men of good caste, and that the food is prepared by Brahmins,—facts which must be well known to the community. If it be a sin against the goddess to take medicine, the reluctance to go to a hospital is accounted for, and is an additional reason why science should try to propitiate Bhowani in Bombay. Mr. Hankin recognised the practical wisdom of the goddess in getting angry when people wanted to take medicine. To get the medicine would entail a twenty-mile walk to the nearest dispensary to get it, and increase the chances of disseminating the cholera through the four thousand villages in the State. Besides, the medicine would often arrive too late to benefit the patient, and the villagers would lose faith in English drugs. It seems strange that while it is regarded as a sin to put medicine into a well or to give it to a sick person who has presumably incurred the displeasure of the dread goddess, no objection is made to the free use of the branding iron, applied to the swelled glands in cases of plague. Possibly the presence of an ignorant quack, with a red-hot iron in his hands, is a guarantee to that the angry deity but the victim will not escape with his life, while the addition of torture to the ordained punishment of sin, will only make the expiation more complete. To return to Balrampur and the village of Dhusaha. Mr. Hankin was struck with the fact that every detail of the observances in honour of Bhawani appeared to be a sanitary precaution. When death took place from cholera, cremation was deferred; the body was buried till the epidemic was over. This seemed to be an insanitary proceeding; but when the body is cremated it is necessary that all the relatives with as many Brahmins as can be found shall assemble in the house on the fifth, tenth, eleventh, and nineteenth day after the beginning and hold a feast. If those gatherings took place while cholera was prevalent it would probably be spread over the surrounding districts. This is avoided by burying the body until the cholera passes, when it is dug up, burnt, and the subsequent ceremonies carried out. Contact with the earth kills the microbes, and there is no danger of re-starting the cholera.

MR. HANKIN having studied the observances of the villagers, and ascertained the religious point of view from which the pious fakirs regard the visitation, resolved to address them in language which they could understand. He collected a dozen jogis, fakirs, and some Brahmins, and gave them a lecture of two hours' duration, illustrated with experiments with the microscope. The fakirs were of the kind whom he had seen suspended with their heads downward over a fire in the burning sun, or sitting on a chair of upturned nails, painfully working out their salvation. To them a two hours' lecture on bacteriology would be a very minor penance. They were first shown a human hair slightly magnified; and then enlarged, until they declared that it was as big as a tree. Next they saw mildew under low power, which was increased until they realised that it was a plant, with branches, flowers, and seeds. Thus prepared, they were shown the microbes found in the wells of the neighbourhood, their interest being increased by being told the name of each well. The cholera bacillus was seen in various stages of development, and the smallest, which moved so rapidly out of sight that they could scarcely see it, they were told was part of "the army of Bhowani;" and then that it was the "cholera mildew." They learned that its food is dirt, and that it would not live in the water of the Ganges and the Jumna because these waters contain something that they cannot eat. The mud floating in the "holy water" of the Ganges is found to be only small pieces of stone; the mud in well water that gives cholera is composed of pieces of cloth, human skin, and other dirt of human origin. They were then asked why people get cholera who drink from bad wells? Because the wells are dirty and the cholera-mildew lives on the dirt. How can the wells be made clean? By putting in a medicine that eats the dirt and then sinks to the bottom, so that no one can drink it. They followed the experiment in glasses of clear water and water from the wells, and saw that the latter became clear in a little time. They were not asked to kill anything, for that would be against religion; but simply to destroy dirt and let it fall to the bottom; then the cholera mildew could not get food and would not grow and give people cholera. They all agreed that it would be a good thing to put the same medicine in the wells, and some of them were eager to have it done; in due course the medicine was put in all the wells and the cholera ceased in three days. When they found that all was right, and that the cholera was at an end they saluted Mr. Hankin as he passed with the words "God bless the power and the property of the English Government." He was particularly struck by this formula, for he had nothing official about him in demeanour, or claim to authority. There is a great deal that is suggestive in this experience, which might be usefully turned to account in Bombay.

PERSIA has been added to the list of countries that have sought protection against the importation of the bubonic fever by imposing quarantine on vessels from this city. This is the more noteworthy, since almost the entire trade of Persia with India is conducted from Bombay. During the year ending on March 31st last the business between the two countries was two crores and fifty-eight lakhs of rupees in value, and with the exception of trade valued at twenty-six lakhs of rupees, it was all centred at this port. A reference to the figures of previous years shows a similar result, and it may be said that Bombay has charge of fully nine-tenths of the trade. But the imposition of quarantine will doubtless cause for a time at least the transfer of some of the business to the only British Indian port which from its geographical position can advantageously compete with us. About three-fourths of the business consists of exports. Of these forty per cent. are English cotton piece-goods. The indents for these goods, in 1894-95 on purely speculative grounds connected with the anticipated imposition of duty were exceptionally heavy, and it is this which mainly accounts for the heavy drop in our shipments last year. They fell from two crores and ten lakhs—an unexampled figure—to one crore and fifty-four lakhs. The inflated shipments of 1894-95 naturally led to this reaction last year, and the figure was much lower than it has been for some years. The export of Indian piece-goods are relatively small, and there is some cause for surprise that greater efforts are not made by the local mills to compete with Manchester in a market thousands of miles nearer Bombay, and where low count goods are in large demand. In tea, the article of export next in importance to cotton goods, the tendency is in the direction of the displacement of the foreign by the Indian leaf in the Persian market. Last year only about half the quantity of foreign tea sent to that country in 1894-95 was shipped. But as the indents for Indian tea were only a little higher (twenty-two lakhs in value as against twenty and a-half lakhs), the explanation would seem to be that there has been a diversion to Batoum of the trade in China green tea that formerly went to Central Asia through Meshed. This diversion is believed to be due in great measure to the new fiscal regulations whereby the Russian Government prevent the entrance of tea into the Trans-Caspian region through Persia and encourage its receipt via Batoum and the Caspian. The route by the Black Sea port is favoured by nature as well as by fiscal regulations, and is as advantageous for Northern Persia, as for the trans-Caspian region within the Tsar's dominion. Indeed, Mr. O'Conor in his last trade review expresses the belief that in future tea may be shipped for Bombay and reach Persia through the trans-Caspian region, thus reversing what was until a year or so ago the ordinary course of the trade. The total quantity of Indian tea sent to Persia last year was 3,188,000 lbs. and of foreign tea rather more than two and a-half million pounds. In the exports of sugar last year there was a falling off, but indigo reverted to the high level of four years since. The last two years have shown a considerable increase in the value of imports from Persia, but this is believed to be due to the more accurate valuation of pearls, now insisted on. When import duties were not levied it mattered little what declaration of value was made. But now the Customs House officials entertain a laudable desire to know the actual worth of the precious stones which pass through their hands. In addition to this the price of pearls has considerably risen in Europe in the last year or two. At one time we indented more largely from Persia for raw cotton than for any other commodity, but the trade is now rapidly declining owing to that demand for the staple in the nearer markets of Russia. Five years ago the imports of cotton were worth sixteen and a-quarter lakhs of rupees; last year they only amounted in value to two lakhs. There was an increase last year in receipts of raw wool and dates, but decreases were reported in fruits, raw skins, and assafœtida. There are elements in our trade with Persia which point to great possibilities of expansion, and it may be hoped that the check it is now receiving will not be permanent in its effect.

OUR London correspondent is able to confirm on the best authority the rumour that Sir Somers Vine has resigned the post of Assistant Secretary and General Sub-Director of the Imperial Institute. Amongst the general public the prevailing feeling is one of great surprise, for it was supposed that as *persona grata* in influential quarters Sir Somers Vine's position was unassailable. Nothing is known as to who is to be his successor or whether he will have a successor invested with equally extended powers.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. C. LEWES, R.A., Inspector-General of Artillery in India

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROPOSED OPENING OF THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

Reports are current at Paris and Berlin which foreshadow joint diplomatic action of Great Britain, France, and Russia to secure the opening of the Dardanelles to foreign warships and the Sultan's personal safety being guaranteed. It is added that he would not be averse to the proposal, which would, however, necessitate European Conference being held.

ACTIVITY OF THE ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

Notwithstanding the Turkish police, the Armenian Revolutionary Committee is still actitive at Constantinople and its emissaries are demanding money under threats.

The Catholic Armenian Patriarch has received a threatening letter.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

OCT. 19.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to a request from Mr. Carvell Williams, M.P., to explain the position of the Government in regard to the Armenian question, has replied regretting his inability to comply with the request, since Great Britain is taking no isolated action at Constantinople.

THE ARMENIAN AGITATION.

A crowded meeting was held, this evening, in St. James's Hall, when a resolution was adopted to support the Government in any step they might take to put an end to the reign of terror in Turkey.

A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in which he deprecated abridging Lord Salisbury's discretion by prescribing any particular line of action.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Galashiels, said the question of the leadership of the Liberal Party was not urgent so long as they were well led in the House of Commons. He hoped that Lord Rosebery would ultimately resume the leadership.

A STUPID HOAX.

The letter which appeared in the London press is coming from Sir W. V. Harcourt regarding his alleged jealousy of Lord Rosebery turns out to be a hoax. All the leading London papers, except one, were deceived by it.

THE TSAR IN GERMANY.

The Emperor William, to-day, paid a visit to the Tsar at Darmstadt.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa return the visit at Wiesbaden to-morrow.

THE CYPRUS QUESTION.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

The *Daily News* approves of the abandonment of Cyprus by the British, but scouts the idea of our evacuating Egypt.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 20.

The Legislative Council meets for the last time at Simla on the 29th instant. The business is likely to be purely formal, everything pending before the Council being reserved for the Calcutta Session, which will probably begin after the Viceroy's arrival.

The additional Members have been informed that they should be at Calcutta on the 9th December.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

The rumoured resignation of Sir Alexander Mackenzie is without foundation. He will, however, most probably take leave shortly.

GRAIN RIOT AT HUBLI.

POONA, OCT. 20.

A serious grain riot took place at Hubli on Saturday. Hundreds of villagers armed with clubs and sticks repaired to the Hubli Grain Bazaar and demanded supplies at lower rates than those demanded by the Bunnias, who refused to comply. They were thereupon mobbed with sticks, and the rioters helped themselves to the grain. All the shops were closed. The Police authorities and Mamlatdar, hearing of the riot, repaired to the Bazaar, where they were assaulted by the mob. The rioters afterwards went to the goods shed of the Southern Mahratta Railway where grain was lying for export to the Central Provinces and other famine districts. The Railway Police on duty refusing to admit the rioters into the railway yard, were assaulted. The rioters were increasing in number, and as things looked very serious, the police fired several shots in the air. This caused a panic amongst the rioters, who bolted and left the railway station. The Police and District officers are patrolling the bazaar, and have restored confidence amongst the grain merchants, who opened half of their shops after great persuasion. The riot was mereily caused by the export of grain to famine districts. Prices have been doubled during the last four weeks. There will be a great scarcity of fodder for the cattle, which the owners are selling off at nominal prices.

LATER.

Both the cantonment and city was somewhat disturbed this morning, owing to the report of grain riots having taken place in Nana's Peth and Daneali, in the city. The alarm spread like wildfire, and thousands of people crowded on the road in Nana's Peth, where the grain depots were. The grain-dealers have closed their shops, as well as all other shopkeepers. A great uproar and confusion prevailed, the crowds shouting and clamouring for grain, the prices of which have been raised to an enormous extent.

A large crowd went to the bungalow of Mr. Ommanney, the Collector, and represented to him that the grain-dealers had been enhancing the prices mercilessly and unreasonably, and that the prices were changed several times in the day.

Mr. Ommanney heard the grievance patiently, and promised to do all that was possible.

Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, Rao Saheb Iansing, the Mamletdar, and other officials were soon on the spot, and restored order, but the grain and other shops in the cantonment were closed the whole day. Some of the shops in the city were opened in the afternoon, but the shops in Nana's Peth remained closed. The roads are being patrolled by European constables.

The grain in Poona is so abundant that it will last far nearly the whole year in the Poona district.

THE HYDERABAD RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 20.

The Hyderabad Rifle Meeting, which was more than ordinarily attractive this year, was formally opened by Mrs. Tucker, wife of Major-General Tucker, C.B., Commanding the District, at daybreak, to-day, by firing the time gun. The ladies took vigorously to the ladies' range soon after, and competitions for the day began under splendid auspices.

Among the more noteworthy prizes are one given by the Prince of Wales open to the Native Army competitors from several Rifle Associations in India; Sir George White's prizes, open to British and Native Service; General Mansfield Clarke's prizes for British and Native N.-C.-O.'s; the Nizam's Ministers and the Resident's prizes; the Deccan Cup, open to a team of eight of all ranks of any Native Regiment, and the Deccan Championship.

All targets this year are of paper invention on trollies, which admits the use of a spotting disc, and is a great advantage over the previous years.

THE NIZAM AND THE HYDERABAD EXHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCT. 19.

His Highness the Nizam, yesterday evening, granted an interview to Meerza Akber Ali Khan, Director of the Indian Travelling Trading Company, at his Highness's Eden Garden Palace, and talked with him for about half an hour regarding the Grand Exhibition of Indian and foreign arts. Such act of his Highness explains the special interest his Highness takes in the development of Indian arts and manufactures.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, OCT. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, left here the day before yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 20.

Mail steamers Ballaarat, from Aden, and Rohilla, from China, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore, Captain G. Saporete, left Aden, for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Saturday, the 24th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Saghalien, arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 1 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 20-32
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	108 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60
Bar Silver	30 1-16

THREATENED SCARCITY IN ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While famine is staring us in the face and both Government and the public are thinking of the best means of averting its dreadful effects, I think it may not be in opportune to place before the public a few facts I have been able to gather by personal observation and inquiry connected with the threatened scarcity in the neighbourhood of Bombay. A reference in the weekly crop reports in the *Government Gazette* will show that in the district of Colaba, owing to insufficient rain during the last two months, the crops have generally withered away. Some villages of the Alibag Taluka received one or two scanty showers in September, and the average outturn of crops in them is about eight annas in the rupee. A few villages on this side of Alibag, however, had no rain since August, and the output in them is hardly four annas, while in some individual cases it is not even a quarter-of-an-anna. Some of the Khars or salt rice lands have especially been the greatest sufferers in this respect. For instance, in the village of Avas, which, in the opinion of the Survey Department, is the first village in the first group of the taluka, and which can boast of the honour of a visit from an M. P. and a President of the Indian National Congress, in an area of about fifty acres, the total yield will scarcely be even two khandees of unhusked rice, whereas, in ordinary years, it is more than seventy-five khandees. Two of my own tenants in this village, who paid me about three khandees of rice as rent for about six acres of salt-rice land, will this year scarcely get even one maund to themselves. I have ascertained that in this village out of nearly two hundred and fifty families, nearly a-third will have to be provided for by Government, or by some one else. What is true of one village is generally true of several others. I hear that the Collector of the district has promised to consider the case of the poor petitioners who waited on him on the 14th inst. Remission of taxes and opening of relief works are the only means of saving the cultivators, some of whom are so ignorant that they will prefer death at home to removal to other places. The Bhandaris and Agris of the taluka have no objection to work in the mills here and eat their mid-day meal in them, but the Chowkalsis, who by no means form a small number of the labouring cultivators of the taluka, can never be induced to work in mills. The Peer Khind Road connecting Nagam, Rewdunda, and other villages, with Dharamtar, an additional outlet for water to the Government dam of what is known as the Diwankhar at Nagam, and a bridge across the Alibag creek are at present known to be the wants of the people of Alibag and the villages on that side of it. Branch road to connect some of the villages with the Alibag Rewas main road and tanks and wells are among the needs of the people on this side of Alibag. Rice is the chief produce and food-grain of the taluka, and unless Government buy the old stock and purchase a good deal more in other markets and open shops for the benefit of the poor, the latter are likely to be starved to death. Unhusked rice, which was sold at Rs. 25 per khandy in August last, can now be bought only at from Rs. 45 to 50. The strong hand of Government or some philanthropic society, specially formed for the purpose of selling the grains to the poor people at moderate prices, can alone stop the grain dealers from demanding exhorbitant prices. I hope my appeal to Government, and the charitably-disposed public will not fail to bear fruit. Individual works of charity in the shape of sinking and building new tanks and wells or repairing the old ones are equally practicable and praiseworthy.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewady, Oct. 20. R. L. GHARAT.

MILITARY NEWS.

CONDUCTOR R. DUNGEY, Ordnance Department, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the furlough which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

It is notified for information that the Indian Troop Service Transport "Dilwara" left Suez on Monday, the 19th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 29th inst.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Captain L. H. Vidal, D. A. A. G., Bombay District, from 31st October to 28th January next.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 20th October, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	7	10 p.m.	19	27
Teheran	20	2	27 p.m.	...	35
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 20th October, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	50	...	3
" Karachi	...	44	...	4
" Madras	...	41	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—OCTOBER 19.

10 p.m.	82·4

TUESDAY.—OCTOBER 20.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	87·9

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON OCT. 2.

A MODERN DEVELOPMENT.

SPEED cycling has been distinctly responsible for the birth and growth of an entirely new class of men connected with the sport, viz., the pacer. Although not altogether unknown in the old days of H. L. Cortis, Hon. Ion Keith Falconer, Jack Keen, and Fred Cooper, it is only during the past few years that we have recognised these men as a class. France was the first country to adopt the system of pacing to any extent, and it was whilst the sport was at its height in and around Paris that the old pedestrian, Choppy Warburton, managed to bring together one or two teams capable of showing pacing as almost a fine 'art. For the most part, these pacers are men who have just missed making their mark as individual stars. Some few have won distinction as amateur riders, only to find themselves outclassed as soon as they make the plunge into the somewhat turbulent waters of professionalism. With pacers have come pacing machines; some of which are built to accommodate a couple of riders (the tandem), some three (the triplet), some four (the quadruplet), some five (the quintette), and one machine for six (the sextet), has been seen out on some of our tracks. The cycle to accommodate four, in racing parlance the "quad," is generally recognised as the most useful on good tracks, with banked corners, and next to this comes the triplet. When pacing with a quad it is no uncommon sight to see the rearmost rider of the four sitting upright and stretching out his jacket to form a shield for the rider against the wind, whilst a triplet riding alongside keeps off the wind from the side. Such are some of the modern developments of speed cycling. For a long time England was content to look on at this sort of thing, but records are very valuable as advertisements, and in time we followed suit. Pacers and their machines now form a distinct feature at any important cycle gathering.

QUESTIONABLE PROGRESS.

It is to be questioned, however, whether the employment of these pacers do the sport any real good. Certain it is that in some respects cycling is in considerable danger of being discredited by the conduct of these hired helpers. Not so very long ago Messrs. Cook, of the well-known tourist agency, found it necessary to urge a complaint against a party of riders who swarmed one of the Danish boats at Esbjorg. Of the grounds of complaint I know but little; what I saw was urged in very moderate language, but then there will be plenty of people to run away with the idea that these English riders behaved like so many savages on board. Apart altogether from this particular grievence, I am inclined to think that unless the National Cyclists' Union can see its way to taking pacing and pacers under its control, racing which calls for these adventitious aids will quickly be shunned by all who believe in keeping our sports clean and healthy. That all are tarried with the same brush I do not for one movement believe, but there can be no doubt whatever that a few black sheep will soon contaminate a whole flock, and I have seen quite sufficient to convince me that pacing is one of the things that calls for immediate legislation in the proper quarter. In some respects it has assisted to revivify long-distance contests, such as the 24 hours jaunts, but I have never yet been able to glean what useful purpose is served by these wearisome displays. The six day "wobbles" had their day, but no one is a penny the wiser today for the efforts of Payson Weston, O'Leary, Rowell, Littlewood, and Co. If these 24 hours races threaten to collapse unless these hordes of pacers are let loose, then the sooner they collapse the better. At present cycling experts seem to be agreed that to-day it is not the best man who always wins the race, but the man who has the best pacing. Is this progress?

A DREARY INTERVAL.

Although there may always be a difference of opinion as to the utility of modern pacing, and quite reasonably so, the pacers, of course, have a right to some consideration. One can scarcely expect the manners and elegances of Lord Chesterfield or Beau Brummel from men who ride to orders day after day, and who are liable to be called upon to "pace" in a race at Paris one day and at Newcastle-on-Tyne a coupple of days later. They are for the most part, a happy, easy-going lot of fellows, with scarce a thought of the morrow, content to shake themselves down as comfortably as they can, and take what may be termed "pot luck." During the last few years it has been my luck to attend a good many of these big cycling meetings, and a little personal reminiscence of pacers' conduct may fit in here. Those who have crossed the North sea in tempestuous weather from Harwich to the west coast of Denmark are not likely to desire any repetition of their experiences, let them be good seamen as they may. An Atlantic storm at its worst would be a more terrible thing, without a doubt, but when on board one of the great liners there is a feeling of security that one cannot quite obtain on one of the small craft that ply between England and the Continent. Only this last summer I chanced to find myself on board that grand Cunarder, the Lucania, and surely there was never a nearer approach to a floating palace, although, of course, the Great Eastern had a fine record. But to continue my yarn. We had a very rough passage across the German Ocean, and I verily believe that nineteen out of every twenty scarce tasted a mouthful for a whole livelong day. The rain was monotonous, the heavy sombre clouds were monotonous, the heaving of the bellows of indigo blue was dreadfuly monotonous. Hour after hour passed with no cessation of the storm, no break in the clouds, no rest of the angry waves. We arrived at Esbjorg the rapidly-growing little port on the coast of Denmark, shortly after three o'clock, after being tossed about for more than 32 hours on the s.s. Koldinghuus. Sleep was impossible, and the fifty or more "pacers" on board were quickly astir. It was scarcely dawn, but the majority were only too glad to get ashore. Our next move was to Fredericia, a railway journey of a couple of hours or so. But judge of our dismay when it was found that the next train did not leave for the Danish capital until twelve o'clock noon—a dreary wait of nine hours in a primitive little spot that could be traversed, every inch of it, in a couple of hours. Can a more dreary interval be imagined?

FOR THE PACERS.

Here I feel I ought to say a word for the pacers knowing something of their disappointment and general experiences. First of all, this crowd of men—smart, athletic, well-trained fellows, all of them—grumbled about paying for the fare they had never tasted, but paid; then came the unshipping of the cycles, and a rare collection of racing machines it was, too; quite sufficient to cause a bit of a flutter amongst the Customs House officials. What breakfast they had taken was on the boat, and after the luggage had been properly overhauled and checked, the great majority of these English cyclists sat in groups in the Customs building and played cards! Played, too, until the train was ready to start. A little party of four or five wandered around as the day was breaking, over the rough unmade roads of the little township, noted for the rapid strides being made to enlarge the place by speculative builders, and hungered terribly till breakfast came at a very decent hotel in the market-place—the Central. By eight o'clock the shops began to open, the carts began to rumble along the even thoroughfares, and business commenced. Of course, we sauntered around the market-place until the process of taking off the skins of live fish gave me quite a turn, and caused a speedy exodus. I could scarcely have believed that plaice with their heads cut off and completely skinned could have jumped about in the manner they did, although I have heard that eels will. Upon strolling back to the quay the card players were still busy, surrounded by interested groups of natives, who quite relished the play. Before now I have withnessed a small party of victorious football players raising the place, having once been allowed a little latitude; but here there was no sign of misconduct anywhere, and I verily believe they would have played till darkness had set in, so keen was their sense of relief at having got off the bosom of the angry North Sea. Their position was not an unenviable one, to be stranded on foreign soil in a dumpy little spot 60 or 70 miles from nowhere with a wait of nine hours staring them in the face; but they bore the interval with the most cheerful indifference, and this, at any rate, should be placed to their credit.

CONCERNING A SHARK, ETC.

Speaking of the decapitation of the fish in the Esbjorg market-place recalls a story accredited to the Gloucester (Mass) Advertiser, which runs as follows: One of the crew of the schooner Frances W. Homans, of this port, informs us that on the recent trip to Georges they caught a large shark and cut his head off, which they left on board, and threw his body overboard. Ten minutes afterwards, to the great surprise of all hands, the shark was seen swimming alongside without his head, and remained in sight three-quarters of an hour. This seems incredible, but several of the crew substantiate it. Captain John Hawson informs us that he has witnessed the same feat on the west coast of Africa, when the crew would catch sharks and cut their heads off, the fish would swim away as if nothing had occurred." Having a very limited acquaintance indeed with the sharks, I am unable to pass any opinion as to the probability of such an occurrce, but it is probably as true as some of the yarns which have been handed down by disciples of Old Izaak, who are known to always state facts, and nothing else. I always enjoy Jerome J. Jerome's story of the big fish told so capitally in "Three men in a boat," and have read it over and over again. But here is a little trifle that may interest anglers who before now have been dying of thirst. "Did you ever suffer extreme hunger or thirst?" was asked of a Kentucky colonel who had been relating some solid stories about himself. "Well," he replied, "I have never suffered what might be called extreme hunger, but no man knows how to endure the agonies of thirst better than I do. I remember the time well," he continued, retrospectively. "I was on a fishing excursion, and became lost in the woods. For three days not a drop passed by lips. My lengthened absence caused alarm, and a party was sent out in search of me. They found me lying in an unconscious condition on the banks of a little trout stream, and it was hours before any hopes of saving me were entertained." "Was the trout stream dry?" asked one of the interested listeners. "Dry? Certainly not. How could I catch fish if the stream was dry?" "Well, I don't see how you could suffer from thirst with a stream of water close at hand." "Water close at hand," repeated the Kentucky colonel. "And what has water got to do with a man being thirsty?"

THE ANGLER'S COMMANDMENTS.

From "Best's Art of Angling" the following is taken:—First: Thou shalt not fish when the wind is cold, nor shalt though fish within the length of thy rod and line of thy brother angler. Second: Thou shalt not show thyself to the fish, nor let thy shadow be seen on the water. Third: Thou shalt not float fish without plumbing the depth. Fourth: Thou shalt not fi-fish with the wind in thy face; nor shalt thou let thy line or any part thereof fall on the water, but the fly only, if possible. Fifth: Thou shalt not fish in troubled water. Sixth: Thou shalt not take small fish with large hooks. Seventh: Thou shalt not have good sport unless thou strikest the instant the fish bites, not shalt thou strike too hard. Eighth: Thou shalt not land a large fish without a landing net or landing hook; nor shalt thou be in too great a hurry in so doing. Ninth: Thou shalt not make paste with dirty hands. Tenth: Thou shalt not have good sport without good baits, rods, lines and hooks. These simple rules may easily be committed to memory, and no angler will be disposed to cavil at the advice set forth. Had the weather been at all propitious, and had we been blessed with the beautiful sunshine September has favoured us with for so many years past, it is possible I might have had an opportunity of relating one or two incidents, connected with pike-fishing. At the beginning of the season a novel way of taking this voracious fish was related to me, but the demonstration has yet to take place. I cannot think it is one of those fishermen's yarns. But we shall see.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD BATES.

WE regret to announce that a telegram was received in Bombay, yesterday, intimating the death at home of Sir Edward Bates, late senior partner in the well-known firm of shipowners and merchants, Messrs. Edward Bates and Sons, of Liverpool, London, and Bombay. Old residents may remember that Sir Edward lived in Bombay in the forties, and was the first resident on Pali Hill, then a village occupied only by native fishermen, but now dotted with a number of bungalows occupied by Europeans. At the time of the deceased's residence in Bombay, the firm was at the height of its prosperity, and its steamers, laden with European merchandise, were frequently conspicuous in Bombay harbour. Sir Edward was most liberal and kind-hearted to all his native servants, one of the chief of whom, Mr. Manockjee, gratefully adopted the family surname of Bates. The offices of the Bombay firm were closed yesterday out of respect for the deceased's memory. Sir Edward was D. L., J. P. in Lancashire, J. P. in Hants, and a Member of Parliament for Plymouth in 1871-80, when he was unseated on petition, but was re-elected in 1885. He was the patron of one living. He was born in 1816, and died at the ripe old age of eighty years. The deceased was a son of Mr. Joseph Bates, of Springhall, Halifax, and married twice. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1880. His son and heir, Mr. Edward Percy Bates, was born in 1845, and in 1876 married a daughter of the late Mr. Samuel R. Graves, M. P. for Liverpool.

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

THE Executive Engineer of this line reports further satisfactory progress during the month of September. Ninety per cent. of the earthwork is completed between Ahmedabad and Ahmednugger. Work in connection with the major bridges across the Khari River, which had been stopped during the monsoon, has started again; all the minor bridges between Ahmedabad and Prantej have been practically completed. The telegraph line has been completed throughout. Eighty per cent. of the ballast required is ready to hand. The laying down of the permanent way has been started, and the stations and offices at Asarwa, Narora, Dabhora, Dehegaum, Rakhial, Talod, and Prantej practically completed; and the building of the station at Ahmednuggur is well advanced. About seventy-five per cent. of the quarters for the staff at all stations, signals, station machinery, and furniture generally, are ready. Now the rains are over, the remainder of the work will be pushed on rapidly.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, OCT. 16.

THE state of affairs in the Novas Conquistas is unsatisfactory. The revolters occupy the two provinces of Satary and Embarbacem, and levy taxes. The Government have at present about 400 soldiers of Infantry and Cavalry, besides two guns of the artillery stationed at Sanquelim. A detachment from this force sent out to reconnoitre the enemy's position, had an encounter with the revolters at Bandel, and it is reported three were dead and wounded. The Government have borrowed Rs. 16,000 from the Bank Ultramarino to meet claims for salaries. A dacoity was committed at Candola in the house of a man, named Gado, and about Rs. 2,000 and some jewellery was carried away. At Mollem a group of revolters fired at a picquet of Government soldiers who were patrolling, and are reported to have killed two soldiers. On the 8th instant, Zoirama Codpo, witness in the case of the late Rowji Ranes, after giving evidence in the Court, received intimation of being sent to jail through a corporal under orders from the Administrator. While the prisoner was being led through the street, the corporal met a pretty girl, and for a while was absorbed in conversation with her, when Mr. Codpo availing himself of the opportunity, stole quietly away, and entering a shop close by, disappeared by the back door, and has still to be caught. Mr. V. Naique Porpot was suddenly arrested without any motive while passing by Lieutenant Carvalho, who was commanding a force to be placed at the disposal of the Regedor. The house of Chintu Roiyai was robbed lately by breaking open doors, and carrying away money and jewellery, worth Rs. 6,000. The High Court has denied process in the criminal case against the officials of Bardez, who, it was alleged, were concerned in the murder of the late Rowji Ranes.

THE NEW HEAD-QUARTERS POLICE BUILDING.

ONE of the handsomest, and withal most substantial buildings erected on the Esplanade Estate is the new head-quarters Police offices, situated opposite the Crawford Market, which is now completed and will be made over to the police authorities in a few days. With its magnificent façade and central feature, its turrets and towers, it looks an imposing structure, and forms one of those public edifices which contribute to the architectural beauties of Bombay. It is placed in an enclosure of about 26,000 square yards, bounded on the west by the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the south by the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art, on the north by the Carnac Road, and on the east by Hornby Road. The building was designed by Mr. J. Adams, Architectural Engineer and Surveyor to Government, and is one of which he may well be prowd. The outline is artistically broken by the projections of the principal features, and by the selection of yellow Coorla stone in the construction of the building, the warm colour of the woodwork blending well with the stone facing. The work has been constructed under the supervision of Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, who is entitled to credit for the architectural skill and ingenuity with which all the details of the original design have been faithfully executed. Mr. Veevers, honorary Assistant Engineer, was in charge of the construction.

The urgent necessity for these head-quarters for offices, together with quarters for a certain number of the supervising staff and a reserve of constables, was advocated more than twenty years ago by the late Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, when the duty of providing buildings for the police rested with the Municipality. The extent of accommodation required and the attendant financial position; the selection of a suitable site, and other important details had to be agreed upon by the advisers of Government and the Municipality, and by the Police and sanitary authorities; and the discussion went on at intervals until in 1881 the scheme took a more or less definite shape, and a small committee was appointed by Government to formulate proposals. This committee practically accepted Sir Frank Souter's original proposals made in 1874, and recommended that the head-quarters premises should accommodate the offices of the Police Commissioner and Deputy Police Commissioner besides providing for residential quarters for the Deputy Commissioner, a superintendent, twelve European inspectors and constables, and some 370 Native officers and constables with stabling for nine horses. Owing to financial and other difficulties, nothing was done in the matter for some years. In the meantime, Colonel Wilson had replaced Sir Frank Souter as Police Commissioner, and in his turn had been succeeded by the present Police Commissionor, Mr. Vincent. The latter thought that, without any great inconvenience, the previously demanded accommodation might be considerably reduced with a hope that, when the cost was reduced, funds might be procurable. The works originally contemplated were estimated to cost about thirteen lakhs of rupees; but by the omission of quarters for eight European inspectors and constables, and by reducing those for Native officers and constables from 370 to 120, it was found possible to bring down the estimates to about three lakhs of rupees. Accordingly in 1894, sanction was given to commence the work. The situation selected is probably one of the very best in the city, opposite the Crawford Market, and commands the entrance of the Native quarters, all the principal thoroughfares into the city practically radiating from this point. The arrangement of buildings on the site gives a place of honour to the head-quarters police offices.

The main building is in the Domestic Gothic style of architecture, the central feature, capped with a gable, and with an octagonal tower, being on the the south façade. The staircase turrets at the back are finished with imposing towers and handsome finials; and the whole building is surmounted by a turret forty feet high above the top of the main gable roof. The building is entered through a staircase vestibule, on the right and left of which are located the subordinate police officers' offices, the lock-ups, strong rooms, and the land conveyance and other offices most frequented by the public. Every care has been taken to provide for the convenience of the public having business with the police authorities in the various branches and departments. Thus the officer in charge of the licensing of land conveyances has his office on the ground floor at the north wing on the Carnac Road. It is so arranged that the many hundreds of persons who have to go to him for licences can transact their business with convenience and despatch. Again, the head of the Criminal Investigation Department has his office on the ground-floor under the corner turret on the east, where he would be easily accessible to those who might wish to see him. The entrance vestibule is paved with a handsome design in Minton tiles. It is proposed to place the bust of the late Sir Frank Souter, a handsome work in marble, which was procured by subscriptions raised by the police force after his death, on the landing of the main staircase leading from the entrance vestibule to the first storey.

On going upstairs, the visitor to the new building finds the Commissioner's office, with retiring rooms on the left on the first storey, with accommodation for his clerks next to his own room. On the right of the north wing on the first storey are located the offices of Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, and of his clerks. For the convenience of those having business with the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, airy offices and waiting-rooms are provided on the first storey. On the second storey, which is approached by three staircases at the back of the building, with a view to give privacy to the residents, are located the quarters intended for one superintendent, an inspector, and two European constables. The third storey provides quarters for the servants of the officers who have their residence on the second storey. The convenience of the residents has been studied in every detail, each officer having a complete set of servants' houses, kitchens, &c., with all the latest sanitary improvements. The police barracks, situated an the western limit of the compound adjacent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, will afford accommodation for 120 sepoys, each of the men having a room with a fire place and chimney and a bath-room, with as many conveniences as could be provided from the small assignment of funds given for each man. The stabling for twenty sowars, with godown accommodation, has been provided on the southern boundary of the enclosure. The space between the buildings has been kept open as a parade ground, shaded all round with trees. The actual execution of the works has been ably carrived out by Mr. Harischandra Jagannath, contractor for the works. The construction of the police barrack was carried out by Mr. Magan Runsord, contractor. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, under the immediate supervision of their assistant, Mr. Marsland, executed the contract for the sanitary works, providing all materials of the latest pattern and improvement.

THE promotion of Sir H. H. Kitchener from the rank of Brevet-Colonel to that of Major-General is, of course, the outcome of his brilliant conduct of the Soudan campaign, which, in the capture of Dongola, has already achieved one of the most important objects of the expedition. Major-Gen. Kitchener's career affords says the *St. James's Gazette*), a striking example of rapid advancement. For the Sirdar is only forty-six years of age, and he now passes over the heads of eighty-nine Colonels, eleven of whom are temporary Major-Generals. Sir Herbert Kitchener has probably had greater experience of Egypt and the Soudan than any other living officer. He served with the Nile expedition in 1884-85 as Deputy Assistant-Adjudant and Quartermaster-General, and, besides being mentioned in despatches, obtained his brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and was decorated with the Medjidieh medal and Khedive's Star. As Governor of Suakin in 1886 his admirable administration attracted special notice; and at the end of 1888, while serving in the operations near Suakin, he was in command of a brigade of the Egyptian army at the engagement at Gemaizah, and he again distinguished himself in the fighting of the following year. His share in the Toski affair won him his C.B., and for the third time he was mentioned in despatches. Sir Herbert Kitchener's reputation, both as a soldier and an administrator, has been more than sustained by the campaign which he is at present directing.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

DURING the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, there were fourteen new cases, of which nine have proved fatal, thus showing a slight decrease in the force of the disease. From the statistics it appears that in A ward there was a clean record. In the Mandvie ward there were eight new cases and seven deaths. Two new cases have occurred in the Bhuleshwar ward, but no death. Girgaum, Parel, and Mahim wards appears free from the disease, at least for the present, since no new cases have been reported. But the position in E ward is rather disquieting. According to the statistics, there were four new cases and two deaths, but since 10 a.m., one more has succumbed. In the Arthur Road Hospital there was another death that has taken place.

Dr. Weir and Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, have been unremitting in their exertions. Under Mr. James a large number of men have been engaged in man-hole constructions, making new openings in fittings, clearing sewers, catchptis, and gullies. Fushing with disinfectants is pushed forth so energetically that men are work until quite a late hour in the evening. The rise in the temperature and the influx of the poor from the Deccan and other parts, owing to the scarcity now prevailing, may, it is feared, bring in an increase in the epidemic of the disease. If the prospects in the mofussil do not brighten, the influx of the poor into the city will be great, and the Municipal authorities may be constrained to adopt strong measures for compelling isolations of individual as also of the affected houses.

The total mortality in Bombay from all cases for the week ending yesterday, was 606 deaths as against 634 in the previous week, thus showing a marked decrease in the mortality returns.

Dr. Scott, deputed by the Calcutta Medical Board, and Dr. Pandarker, from Kolapur, paid a visit, yesterday, to the localities affected by the disease in company with Drs. Weir and Ranina, and every information was given them regarding the disease and its treatment.

The godown on the Mandvie Bunder, belonging to Shamji Hansraj, a grain merchant, was allowed to be opened yesterday. About a thousand bags of jowaree and grain were found in very bad condition. They were taken out of the godown, and the place was cleaned with disinfectants.

Dr. Scott was quite satisfied with the sanitary measures adopted by the Municipal Executives, and expressed an opinion that the precautions taken were most adequate. Last evening there were two cases reported at Colaba. The patients declined to go to hospital, and were treated by Dr. Underwood.

QUARANTINE AT INDIAN PORTS.

A notification issued from the General Department, last night, states the following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 343, Sanitary, dated the 18th October 1896, is published for general information:—"Following telegrams sent to-day:—To Chief Commissioner, Burma—Begins: 338, Sanitary. Governor-General-in-Council sanctions as a temporary measure the issue of quarantine rules against Bombay similar to those of 26th July 1894 for Port of Rangoon only, subject to this modification that if there is no case of Plague on board, pratique may be granted at discretion of Health Officer, whether vessel carries qualified medical officer or not. No quarantine rules are deemed necessary at present for subordinate ports in Burma. Rules should recognise pratique at Colombo. Please wire date of Notification publishing rules, and send copy for publication in *Gazette of India*. Ends. To Bengal—Begins: 340, Sanitary. Governor-General-in-Council sanctions as a temporary measure the issue of quarantine rules against Bombay similar to those of July 1894 for the Port of Calcutta only. No quarantine rules are deemed necessary at present for subordinate ports in Bengal. Calcutta rules should recognise pratique at Colombo. Please wire date of Notification publishing rules, and send copy for publication in *Gazette of India*. Ends. To Madras—Begins: 342, Sanitary. Governor-General-in-Council sanctions as a temporary measure the issue of quarantine rules against Bombay similar to those of 26th July 1894 for Port of Madras only, subject to this modification that if there is no case of Plague on board, pratique may be granted at discretion of Health Officer, whether vessel carries qualified medical officer or not. No quarantine rules are deemed necessary at present for subordinate ports in Madras. Rules should recognise pratique at Colombo. Please wire date of Notification publishing rules, and send copy for publication in *Gazette of India*. Ends."

A further notification issued last night, states the following telegram from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, dated the 19th October 1896, is published for general information:—

"Eight days' quarantine imposed at Rangoon against Bombay arrivals. Pratique at Colombo and other British ports recognized."

THE MEDICAL UNION ON THE BUBONIC FEVER.

IN winding up the discussion on the Bubonic fever at the meeting of the Medical Union on Monday last, the chairman, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, reviewed the salient points brought out by the different speakers. He said:—My first duty is to thank the members of the profession for coming successively to these meetings, and for freely expressing their views on the disease, which broke out on the setting in of an unusually hot weather after an abrupt termination of a long and continuous heavy rainfall, and which carried off many of our fellow citizens living in one of the most crowded localities the Mandvie district. My next duty is to collate facts brought to our notice by the several speakers, and to draw from them such conclusions as would be of use to us. This latter is not an easy task, and though I do not possess the necessary ability to perform it to the satisfaction of all, yet I propose to do it to the best of the powers I have in me. The most prominent symptoms, which have been brought to our notice by those who had seen cases of the disease, are some peculiar discoloration of the skin, prostration, countenance stupid or intoxicated, or expressive of apathy, fever frequent and pulse enlarged, lymphatic glands in the groin, the armpit and the neck, those in the groin usually forming a large swelling painful to the touch—the bubo, from which the disease derives its name—the bubonic plague—no diarrhœa, but usually bowels costive, liver and spleen enlarged, but no change in the urine in quantity or appearance, hurried breathing, not answering readily questions put, drowsiness running rapidly into coma and death. When a large number of people of all ages and of

before. In the same account, it is also mentioned that the bubonic plague is decidedly not contagious, and that it cannot be conveyed from place to place by man or any object. Both these statements tally with the account given by our local practitioners, and are supported also by the subsequent history of those who have left Mandvie and gone out scattered in every direction in the country, but have not conveyed the disease wherever they have gone, as those do, who go out from cholera-infected districts. Cholera has its origin also in filth, and the materis morbe is known to exist in the matter dejected from the stomach and bowels of cholera-stricken persons and that these dejecta, fresh or dried up, by contaminating water or food, convey cholera to persons wherever they be who happen to swallow substances so contaminatsd. Cholera can thus be carried to other persons and other countries although cholera in itself is not contagious as small-pox and other eruptive fevers are. Unlike them, too, the bubonic plague is not contagious, and no plague-giving matter has been found as can be conveyed to other persons and other countries. Cholera poision enters the system through the stomach, but the plague-giving material can get into the body by the respiratory passages and in no other way. There are some who say it may get in through a wound or cracks in the foot, but they give no proof in support of their theory. The poisonous material must be in a gaseous state to be taken in by the respiratory passages. When the same is inhaled it brings on a certain destructive change in the blood. When it is in a very concentrated form it kills outright. When it is less concentrated, and when it kills people within a few hours, say from 0 or 24, we have a feeble pulse, hurried breathing, drowsiness passing into coma and death. There may or there may not be fever nor enlargement of the glands in such cases. When the poisoning material is in a still less concentrated form and when it kills slowly, say from 2 or 3 to 7 days or more, then we have fever and glandular enlargements caused by the absorption by the lymphatics of the rapid and great tissue destruction taking place in the body, and the same carried and accumulated in the glands, giving rise to bubos and producing also enlargement of the liver and spleen. The question is where is this gaseous material, causing the bubonic plague, to be found? Where must it be searched for? It cannot be retained in the blood or tissues after causing the destructive changes in them. The scientific bacteriologists and chemists may succeed in finding out the nature of the destructive changes it has produced in the blood and tissues of the body and nothing else. This morbid agent must be looked for elsewhere. We have certain facts noticed in association with the plague, which should guide us in our search in finding out the plague-giving material. We know that when a large number of rats are found dead at any place, the event is considered as the precursor of an outbreak of the bubonic plague. This is an old story, and we find a repetition of it also here in Mandvie, the locality where the plague broke out. I ask why there should not be some close connection between the cause of the death of rats and of so many human beings attacked and killed by the bubonic plague? And why should it not be one and the same agency that caused both? If the scientific chemist and bacteriologist search at the spot where the rats are found dead, and at the places where persons stricken with the disease had spent a great part of their time, and especially where they sleep at nights, where doors and windows are closed, admitting no fresh air into them to destroy its deadly influence by dilution, they are sure to find it. We know all gases are diffusible, and the deadly influence, if any, can exist at the centre of production to within a certain radius only, but beyond this its property is entirely lost. The most distructive property must therefore be greatest at the lowest level proving death to the rodents whose habitation is at the lowest level of the atmosphere. But as man lives at a higher level, it may not kill him outright, but by dilution, giving him the bubonic plague, unless it may be carried to him by means of pipes or in some other way in the state it exists at the centre of production. We have known labourers in our city, for instance, dying outright on entering a man-hole without taking precautions necessary for the protection of life. We have every reason to believe that the destructive gaseous agency is manufactured by nature underground close to the habitation of the dead rodents; gases which destroy life though associated with those giving offensive ordour, are generally inodorous; and filth is the material from which it is produced. Bombay may well boast of having a system of underground drainage, and so may Calcutta too. There was a time when the proposal of such a system in hot climates was condemned in Bombay by officials, both laymen and medical gentlemen in the Government service, as well as by most of the educated citizens; and so it would not have been carried out at all, but for one of the most energetic Governors we have had. Now the bubonic plague has broken out in Bombay and in Calcutta, and in 1876-77 in Bagdad. In Bagdad and other cities in Mesopotamia, in which the plague had broken out, it is said that "every house has its cesspool within the premises and a system of under-ground canals, and they are connected with latrines of houses. The cesspools and the so-called drains are emptied once in six or twelve months." These facts point out very distinctly that there is a sort of, in other words, an underground chemical laboratory in which the plague-giving gas, is manufactured, out of material that is there, and, is distributed to places where the disease has broken out. The manufacture is helped by the heat and moisture that we had, and that somehow or other found their way in Nature's laboratory. Nature may have failed in her work of manufacturing this deadly agency if she had not received the necessary aid by man adopting efficient sanitary measures. The material out of which the plague-giving gas is generated must then be no other than the silt accumulated, owing perhaps to defects caused in laying the pipes on a ground reclaimed mostly by town-sweepings. There can be no doubt, therefore, that, simultaneously with the removal of cart loads of the accumulated silt, improvement in the Mandvi district began and when our best thanks are due to the officials who do the work. I do not understand why attempts are made in some quarters to belittle the efforts of the officials in that direction. As regards the treatment of cases stricken with the plague it is highly necessary that this removal be recommended from the affected places as soon as possible to places where they may find fine sun-shine, fresh air and healthy surroundings, and this for their own sake. Segregation is not only not necessary, but it may be considered as a cruel proceeding when done with the object of thereby affording protection to the healthy. As the disease is not contagious the healthy have no reason to fear contact with the sick. Protection to all, however, lies in removing all filth wherever it may be, as speedily and in as efficient a manner as possible, and not to place all confidence in the use of disinfectants alone. The disease not being contagious, those who have made an exodus to different parts of the country have not carried the disease with them. The sick only have died. The history of the plague points out most distinctly, if any healthy person is stricken with the disease in any part, search out the disease spot near him, and believe not some affected person gave it to him, or that the plague was brought down from another place. Neither from Hongkong nor Mesopotamia was the plague introduced into Bombay, Bombay did not receive it from Calcutta nor Calcutta from Bombay. Each city ought always to confine its attention to finding the plague spots in its midst, and to its own sanitation. Quarantine is therefore utterly useless and quite unnecessary. (Applause.)

AN APPEAL TO THE BOHRA HIGH PRIEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your to-day's paper shows increasing number of bubonic plague than the previous record days, and as the plague has already appeared in the locality of Kamatipura, it would not be worthless to suggest the following by me, though it would have been more welcome from the pen of others, especially some Borah doctor or barrister, or some prominent persons of that community.

The Municipality now takes steps to remove the kutchra, producing smell injururious to health from all quarters, and it may be brought to their notice the wretched condition of Dawoodee Baugh in Kamatipura, and Neezaum Baugh, near the Central Jail, the chief two places where Borah caste dinners are always provided. In these two jamatkhanas, sometimes people assemble from all quarters in Bombay, chiefly from Mandvie, which boasts producing bubonic plague in Bombay first, in number of not less than 13,000 souls of Borahs. So it would be, of course, a nice suggestion to Moollajee Burhanoodin, the head of the community, that he may be pleased to keep himself far from giving his consent for dinner to one who comes to ask and beg his presence in jamatkhana at the time of dinner. (A Borah is bound to go first to his moollajee and express his wishes for inviting a certain amount of this caste-brothers on a certain day; then to requests his spiritual head for permission and begs for his presence with his suite; and if he does not go to his moollajee, the Baugees refuse to distribute the invitations, and so no Bora attends the dinner). Or, he may appoint some experienced men to look after the food, uncleaned vessels, dirty water in so filthy tumblers, and so filthy unwasned carpets, and remove them at once and destroy.

I had the honour of drinking this dirty filthy water, and pray to God never give me another opportunity in the rest of my life, as the experience once got always brings me good shivering. In such time of plague, where He shows his dreadful appearance in all quarters of Bombay, I sincerely hope you will oblige the community and myself by publish ing this letter.—Yours, &c., E.

II.

THE STUDENTS AND THE BUBONIC FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised to see that the University does not seem to think of taking any active measures in postponing the examinations in spite of so many suggestions that appeared in your columns. It is by no means my wish that every suggestion should be attended to by the University. Among the suggestions, the postponement suggestion seems to be the only one worthy of notice.

From your columns it appears that the plague is not only not subsiding, but has been steadily increasing. Now, if the examinations are not to be postponed, the students will have to come here, and many of them will not get airy and comfortable quarters to stay, and consequently they will have to put up in filthy places where there are many chances of their being easily affected by the fever which is increasing with redoubled force. The students will suffer, and it is likely that the disease will be taken to different towns.

I think, therefore, that no greater regard will be shown by the University for the welfare of the students than by postponing the examinations until the fever has subsided altogether. Hoping to be obliged.—Yours, &c.,

B. H. S.

[*.* Judging by the English of the correspondents who have advocated the postponement of the examinations, we imagine the fear of the examiner is with them, greater than the fear of the bubonic fever—*Ed., B. G.*]

III.

PLAGUE PILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since Bombay has been attacked with the bubonic fever many persons are using their intellect every way to invent medicine for the plague. Some industrious but non-medical men have prepared "Plague pills," which are sold everywhere in the Native town by hawkers. As I am not a medical man, I don't wish to say anything about the quality of those pills and the way in which they should be used by the public. But what makes me to write to you a few lines is that those pills are smelt by many as camphor and are attacked with strong cough disease. They are sold very cheap, and generally bought by all middle class men who, almost without exception, are attacked with the disease. If the pills are not injurious to the health of men in any way, I wish to know to that effect from some medical authority, and if possible the reason of persons being attacked with cough. Medical men, I hope, will come forward and say what they have to say about those pills and thus oblige the public.—Yours, &c., G.

Oct. 20.

THE TELEGRAPH CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me some space through the medium of your *Bombay Gazette* to expose the hardships and greivances of the clerical establishment of the Government Telegraph office. This office, being the largest establishment, is situated in the centre of this great and commercial city, and consequently the traffic is enormous at all times. It has got large staff of signallers, and a very miserable and small staff of clerks also. The signallers and the clerks work side by side, and in addition to this, all kinds of serious responsibility regarding the disposal of traffic, cash, &c, are imposed upon them. Not only this, but the clerks in all branches are forced to strain every nerve in order to cope with the heavy traffic, unlike the signallers, who get rest at intervals, and many kinds of privileges that are denied to the clerks. The reason of this is not far to seek. The staff of clerks, on whom every responsibility lies, nay the very credit of the department, is extremely small in all branches in comparison to the heavy work. The clerks in the signal office branch, especially where the traffic is so enormous, are so low that they are altogether at their wit's end at all times during day and night, so as to the speedy disposal of the work. The Government, however, are not slow in liberally paying hundreds of rupees to the staff of signallers according to their grades in addition to their house allowances of Rs. 20 each in Bombay, but it is to be extremely regretted that the position of a clerk is very wretched and miserable. The highest pay of a clerk in this office is Rs. 60 only, though he undergoes night and day duties, and strives hard at all times to cope up with the vast traffic without having the slightest indulgence of few minutes' rest on any day. The work is increased so much by the daily increase of newly opened offices in India that it has reached utterly beyond the control of clerks, and the consequence is that serious mistakes take place owing to extreme pressure of work especially in signal office branch resulting in having public complaints which bring discredit to the department. The miserable clerk then comes into serious troubles, and is punished every time by means of fines after so much work and so much fatigue. It is extremely difficult for one to keep his head above water when he has to maintain a large family with the poor salary that he gets in an expensive city like Bombay and his pecuniary difficulties are such that they can be better imagined than described, and if you look at the physical condition of the clerk, you will find that he is pale faced and bowed down with premature old age owing to extreme fatigue and pressure of work, and this testimony will serve to show that he is half-starved and is hardly able to live in a decent style which Government claims to have from him. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that something must be done to ameliorate the condition of the clerks. Increase of pay and increase of number of clerks are absolutely necessary. The maximum salary of a clerk ought to be at least Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 60. It is, therefore, hoped that the present energetic Superintendent, Mr. Jones, who is working hard in interest of the department, is very kind to its staff, and he will be pleased to represent the proper grievances to the Government and thus eradicate the evil that exists at present in Government Telegraph Office.—Your &c.,

Oct. 20. VICTIM.

THE GORAI-BORIVLI ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have been good enough—I should say very generous—to publish communications respecting the Gorai-Borivli Road. The people interested on their part have not been idle. They have, often and often, represented to the authorities that, if that road is to be an useful one, it should be kept in good repairs. In the first instance, I may tell you that the road, as originally constructed, was bad work, but I submit that it is no reason that because it was badly constructed, it should also remain a bad work, and that it should likewise have no efficient repairs. It is true that both experience and prudence alike point to the necessity of having that road improved and put in an efficient condition. It seems, however, there is no remedy if the Local Board of Salsette disregard these wise considerations and starve and degrade the communication.—Yours, &c..

Oct. 15. AN OBSERVER.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It looks as if the villains who had the audacity to pour the tar over the Queen's statue, were well informed as to the removal of the guard on the evening they did their dirty work. If the guard were questioned, perhaps the information gained might put the police on their track. Whoever they are, they deserve to be "tarred and feathered." Any loyal citizen would apply the match.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 20. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

HERR ANDREE, the originator of the balloon expedition to the North Pole, is going to make a fresh start next year.

A BREACH of promise case was reported some years ago in an American paper in which the defendant based his objection to fulfil his engagement upon the character of his mother-in-law, whom he described as being masterful and meddling beyond measure, and as his intended wife was devoted and obedient to her in all things he shrank from falling under her sway. The judge was greatly affected, and insisted on descending from the bench and shaking hands with him. "Bold but prudent young man," he said, "your conduct does you honour, would that I had had, when I was your age, similar courage and sagacity, and I should not have been the pitiable object that I appear at home. No damages whatever will be given to your proposed mother-in-law whatever may be the promises you have given her daughter." When a man is once married, however, it is the opinion of a London migistrate that he had better make the best of it, and recommend conciliation. A young man, who had been married at twenty, complained to him the other day that his wife went to her monther's every night neglecting her home. His Worship's reply was" if I were you (in an *experto crede* sort of tone) I should ask my mother-in-law to supper.'

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious of nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Rs.1 1-8, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

"EDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE says that the infected parts of the town of Bombay which he visited, in company with Dr. Weir, are a great improvement on the "slums of Calcutta." So there!

THE Howrah Municipality has incurred a debt of fifteen lakhs of rupees for its new water-works.

OUT of 12,358 applications for the grant of renewal of licenses for arms in the Burdwan Division this year, only 174 were refused.

MORE than 12,350 coolies of all classes are believed to have passed through the Ranigunge and Assensol depots during the year 1895-96.

A CALCUTTA contemporary remarks: It is most satisfactory to know that the "plague" is not spreading in Calcutta. There appears some doubt also as to the genuineness of the two or three isolated cases reported. The Municipality and the Police are fully alive to the danger, and the city may yet be saved from the ravages of the fell disease.

A CALCUTTA paper says:—"While Professor Bose has been electrifying the scientists of Europe, and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee has come out at the head of the Civil Service competition, Seth Veni Madhubdass Agurwalla has astonished all Calcutta society on the Red Road with the first electro-motor carriage ever seen in this country." We had our first one in Bombay a year ago; but let that pass. That now in Calcutta it is a wagonette to seat four, with pneumatic tyres on the wheels, and has been imported from Paris at a cost of Rs. 8,000. The motor engine is small enough to be concealed under the back seat, and is capable of driving the carriage at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. Five or six miles, however, is all that may be tried on the Red Road. With its neat awning and handsome upholstery, the novel conveyance attracts a crowd of gazers, apart from those who are interested in its moving smoothly along without horses, smoke, fire, or noise.

HAFIZ GHULAM SARWAR, M.A. (Gilchrist Scholar) a Punjabi Moslem, has passed the Colonial Civil Service Examination this year. He is the first Indian who has passed this examination.

THE area under paddy in the principal rice-producing districts of Lower Burmah is 5,190,912 acres, or an increase of 109,909 acres over last year; 66,352 acres have been destroyed by floods. The rains in Lower Burmah have been favourable. The standing crops are healthy and prospects good.

ON account of the impending scarcity the Nawab of Rampore has sanctioned the grant of one lakh of rupees for the purchase of grain for sale to the poor of his State at low rates. The money will be spent under the supervision of the Prime Minister, who is making the necessary arrangements to meet the distress.

SIGNS of an approaching famine are manifest at Mozufferpore and in the mofussil. The price of food-grains is abnormally high. Rice sells at 8 seers a rupee, flour at 4 seers, wheat at 8 seers, and makai (Indian-corn) at 16 seers. The stock of grain is fast being exhausted.

THE prospects of the rice crop in Lower Burma are good. The acreage under rice is somewhat larger than last year, and the standing crop is healthy. This is more satisfactory than previous statements have led us to believe, and the fact is of very considerable importance, as the amount of rice that Burma can send will be an influential factor in relieving scarcity in India.

PROBABLY no country in Europe has such Hindu-like ideas about the restriction of women's liberty as Spain, the land of the *duenna*; and its influence is discernible in the Argentine Republic, where a law has been passed positively forbidding ladies to ride bicycles in public.

IN view of the apprehended scarcity, says the *Planter*, several Chiefs, zamindars, and talukdars are laying in stores of grain, or otherwise making arrangements to help their subjects, tenents, and dependants when the pressure becomes severe. At least one wealthy gentleman has resolved to forego the lavish Puja expenditure which Native society almost demands at this season, and is wisely and generously husbanding his resources for what may be a time of very severe distress.

THE Pir Yarmahomed was released at Karachi on Saturday by an order from the High Court of Bombay. The event was quita a gala-day among certain sects of the Mahomedan community, some 200 of his followers with from 6 to 8 carriages and a white horse guily and richly caprisonel stood at the Jail gate to receive him. On his coming out he was beset by the Mahomedans all asking him to touch their eyes and head with his holy hand. This benediction says the Sind paper "he performed to a few; and wishing perhaps to enjoy his pillawo which would taste somewhat savory to the Jail food he has been tackling he very minbly jumped into a carriage and amidst the hurrahs of the few hundreds, drove off cityward.

M. DE BELABRE, writing from Sierra Leone to the *Debats*, gives (says the *Times* Paris correspondent) a startling account of the secret cannibal society, styled "The Human Leopards," which in twenty years, has made hundreds of victims:—The Society was formed among the Imperi in the Isle of Sherboro, part of the Colony of Sierra Leone. It originated in a desire for vengence for the death of a troop of warriors, who, while on an expedition were slaughtered by the Imperi. A sorcerer who was consulted devised a fetish called boffima, the owner of which would have all his wishes gratified. It is a tuber, the size of an ostrich's egg, which is hollowed out, filled with some secret mixture, and enveloped in leopard's hide. If it was to retain its virtue it had to be occasionally greased with human fat. Every candidate for admission to the society undertook to inveigle some relative, slave, or neighbour to a gathering at which this stranger was murdered by a member wearing a leopard's hide and the body was eaten. A few years ago the chiefs of the district formed a rival society for exterminating those cannibals, but innocent persons having been murdered through false denunciations, the English authorities put it down. As, however, the outrages then revived, a spy was induced to give information which led to the arrest of six "human leopards." One died in prison and the other five have been tried and hanged. The last cry of one of them was—"The leopards still exist."

MESSRS. GEO. BELL AND SONS have just issued a powerfully written little volume by Mr. Frederic Harrison, the Rev. Mr. Lilley, Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Oldham, and Mr. H. S. Salt, on "Men's Rights and Animals' Rights," wherein the physical basis of the ethical doctrine of humanity to animals is shown in anatomy and physiology and the science of evolution. Many critics will dissent from Mr. Lilley's favourable estimate of the humanitarianism of the Church. His Church, as an institution, never has taught humanity to animals. She paid but scant heed to Christ's tender reference to the sparrow. Her attitude on this matter has always been symbolised by St. Paul' question: "Doth God care for oxen?" "They are not Christians"—they have no souls—is the Neapolitan's excuse for his barbarous treatment of animals. All the writers, and especially Mr. Harrison insist on the necessity of humanising the two-legged animal, particularly by quickening his imagination. Let us give them an example. During the Ripper care an ingenious toymaker raised the wind and a merry laugh by a street exhibition of the criminal at his work. In his final scene he should "Jack safe—between a reporter and a policeman;" about as good a stroke of grim, humourous sarcasm as came that week from any end of London, East or West. It was all very dreadful, that fun over the criminal lunatic. But you may be sure that among the laughers there were people about as kindly as any of us. It is merely a case of unequal development. In all of us there is an element (more or less) of the ape and the tiger; also an element (more or less) of the seraph, to put the matter as flatteringly as possible. And the business of philosophers like Mr. Frederic Harrison and his cillegues is to starve out the ape and the tiger.

A SUMMARY of results of the seal fisheries just received shows that the schooners of Victoria and San Francisco, with the catches on the shores of British Columbia, the Japanese coast, and the Bebring Sea, account about 60,000 skins, against 103,000 last year. From the Pryhilov Islands are 30,000, and from copper Island 12,000 pelts comparing respectively with 15,000 and 17,000 last season. The first consignments reached London a few weeks since, but the sales are not likely to be held before December. Meanwhile (says the *Daily Telegraph*), it is regarded as far from impossible that the effects of cunning imitation may be to gravely depreciate the value of the true sealskin, as ladies may be unwilling to pay high prices for what will have practically ceased to be an exclusive adornment. Sable this winter will be very much worm, and the demand for it is extremely keen. There are many clever artifices employed to bring the Chinese and Japanese skins up to the peculiar beauty and rich colour of the genuine Russian fur, but to the connoisseur they are at once palpable, and this most sumptuous luxury keeps a high value. After long years of comparative neglect the regal ermine has returned to favour, but only in its highest and choicest qualities, and literally "Fair as the snows they press." No skin shows a bad season or poor condition at death so readily as this most delicate fur, and the slightest tinge of yellow or harshness of touch instantly affects the favourable opinion of those great ladies and leaders of fashion who alone are wearing it at present, and who can give a surprisingly expert verdict at times. Very large "parcels" of Tibetan lamb—so called—have been consigned to Europe, chiefly by way of Tientsin, and this has been largely bought in view of expected popular demand.

A VERY interesting coincidence is furnished by the position of the Turkish Question, in view of the visit of the Tsar and the position the subject occupied when the First Tsar Nicholas came to this country. It was on Sept. 1, 1844, that Nicholas I. arrived, and he was the guest of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The following is an extract from the "Annals of Our Time," which, read in the light of present-day facts, is curious:—"During his visit the Emperor had several conversations with the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir Robert Peel relative to the state of Turkey and the events that might be expected to follow in case of the dissolation of that Empire, which, in the opinion of the Tsar, was an event not far distant. Their conversation ultimately took the form of a memorandum, deposited originally in the secret archives of the Foreign Office, but brought to light in after years, when the Emperor pleaded a commou understanding with England in defence of his proceedings against Turkey." Fifty-two years have gone by, and Lord Salisbury is interviewing another Nicholas, while the guest of the Queen, on the same unhappy subject.

MR. EDWARD CECIL HERTSLET, assistent in the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, has been appointed by Lord Salisbury to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havre, in the place of Mr. Frederic Bernal G.M.G., who retires from the service. Mr. Hertslet, who is the eldest son of Sir Edward Hertslet, has had twenty-eight years' service in the Foreign Office, during which time he materially assisted his father in the preparation of Hertslet's Treaties, the State Papers, the Foreign Office List, and the many other valuable works with which Sir Edward's name will always be associated. The Consular corps thus gains, though the Foreign Office loses a valuable public servant. Mr. Willoughby Maycock has been chosen by Lord Salisbury to fill the post vacated by Mr. Hertslet.

SOMEONE has unearthed an old French book, of which an English translation was published in 1761 entitled "Giphantia," in which occurs a curious forecast of photography, says the *Amateur Photographer*. The author relates that travelling through the desert he came to a town, Giphantia, peopled by spirits. While he is being "personally conducted" over the place, he finds before him what he thinks to be the ocean; it is explained to him "that vast horizon, those thick clouds, that raging sea, are all but a picture. Thou knowest that the rays of light reflected from different bodies make a picture on all polished surfaces—for instance, on water or glass. The spirits have studied to fix these transient pictures; they have composed a most subtle matter, very viscous, and proper to harden and dry, by the help of which the picture is made in the twinkle of an eye. They do over with this matter a piece of canvas, and held it before the objects they have in mind to paint—the impression of the images is made the first instant they are received on the canvas, it is immediately carried away into some dark place, an hour after the subtle matter dries, and you have a picture so much the more valuable as it cannot be imitated by art or damaged by fire." It's a curious forecast.

FROM one of the Italian prisoners just returned from the Court of Menelik (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*): I have had most interesting accounts of Empress Taitu, the now celebrated wife of the Negus. It seems that nothing is wanting to make her most lovable. She has regular features, with a small defect in her upper jaw which she succeeds in concealing cleverly when she speaks. The colour of her skin is a very light brown. She is of medium height, has large, black, expressive eyes, small hands and feet, aristocratic manners, and a fine intelligence. She is a woman to have for a friend, but a bitter enemy. Even the Emperor would not have sufficient courage to defend a friend from the anger and revenge of his wife. She wishes to command all and everyone, but this she conceals by a weak and submissive air. She delights in presents, but you must not let her understand that you suspect this weakness of hers; on the contrary, you must make her think that you implore the grace of her acceptance of a gift from you, and that the obligation is yours. There is no State affair that does not pass under her eyes; she wants to know everything that the Emperor does, says, and writes; she gives councils and dictates letters; she cannot yet write herself, but is learning; however, she reads quite fluently. She dresses in the Ethiopian costume with some elegance and taste, wears gold ornaments at her neck, wrists, and ankles. Her desire to be omnipotent has created her many enemies, so that if Menelik should die she would certainly be destroyed, and knowing this, she has put all her riches out of Shoa for safe keeping and to have a refuge. Emperor Menelik, they say, is her fifth husband.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Henry Howard, C.B., Secretary of Embassy at Paris, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague. Her Majesty has also approved the appointment of Mr. M. le Marchant Gosselin, C.B., Secretary of Embasy at Berlin, to be Secretary of Embassy at Paris in succession to Mr. Howard. Mr. Henry Howard, C.B., son of Sir H. F. Howard, has had considerable diplomatic experience. In 1871 he was attached to the joint high Commission appointed to consider the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and in the same year also acted as agent to the Commission concerning British and American claims under the Washington Treaty. Two years later he was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Buenos Ayres, taking up a similar position at the Hague in 1875, and afterwards serving at Washington from 1877-81. He next became Acting Charge d'Affaires at Guatemala, then Secretary of Legation at Athens, and later served in Pekin, St. Petersburg and Paris. His successor, Mr. Martin Le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin, C.B., who has been the Secretary of Embassy at Berlin since 1893, has not seen quite so much service as Mr. Howard. Just ten years ago he was appointed Secretary of Her Majesty's Legation at Brussels, a post he held until 1892, when he was transferred to a like position in the Embassy at Madrid, and a year later went to Berlin.

REV. J. H. BROWN, of New College, has been set apart for Congregational missionary work in Calcutta.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has been threatened by dynamitards.

MR. DU MAURIER died of an affection of the lungs and heart.

FRESH discoveries of gold have been made at Cape Broyle, in Newfoundland.

MR. FRED BARNARD, the artist, was burned to death on Sept. 27 in a fire which broke out at Wimbledon.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 6TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE second day of the Bombay Gymkhana sixth Annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting passed off most successfully yesterday. The finals of several entries were decided, and this made the sports particularly interesting. The programme was so well arranged by Mr. Ellison and Mr. Booth, the honorary secretaries, that interest was kept up throughout, in fact every succeeding item was more interesting. The programme concluded with the Veteran Race, which was once more won by the Hon. Mr. Beaufort, who for some time had to lay aside the pistol which he had been using so often the whole afternoon. C T. J. Reid, the short distance champion, again distinguished himself in thee quarter-mile flat race. Rivers-Smith proved himself the "Prince Wheel Rider" among the local amatuers, easily winning the one-mile flat race. The Young Cup, which is offered for the Bombay Gymkhana Championship, was won by Birch, who beat Gale by 5 points; the winner's score being 25 points. The rewards and prizes will be given away probably to-morrow evening, when the Mounted Sports will also have concluded.

The Band of the B. V. R. was in attendance, and palyed a well selected programme of music.

TUG-OF-WAR (NATIVE REGIMENTS.)—Four teams had entered for this event, and it being the first item on the programme very few spectators witnessed it. The first heats were tried between Bombay Sappers and Miners and 22nd Bombay Infantry; (2) and 28th Bombay Pioneers and 21st Bombay Infantry. The Sappers and Miners, who had the advantage of the help of a European officer, managed their part of the work very pluckily, and the 22nd Bombsy Infantry team was nowhere before them. It was almost a walk over for the Sappers and Miners, who had adopted the system of "turning round" at a given signal to pull away the opponents towards the close. The 28th Bombay Pioneers were equally successful against the Marine Batallion. In both the "pulls" the more stalwart and bulky looking men lost. One thing which was noticed in this event was that the style of pulling was very different to that of British soldiers. The final heat was tried between Sappers and Miners and the Pioneers. The Pioneers, who looked thin men, very quickly caught hold of the rope and pulled the Sappers and Minners very easily in the first trial. The second trial proved most interesting, each side pulling hard with equal strength. Neither party gave way for nearly two minutes, when at last the Pioneers dragged off the opponents.

TUG-OF-WAR (FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS).—The final heat for this event was attempted between the Royal Irish Rifles and the Middlesex Regiment. The men of the latter team who appeared to be very bulky and too big for an Infantry—many would mistake them for Artillery men—were easily pulled away by the Irish.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—R. E. L. Forrest scratched, and five campeted under the following conditions:—

The weight had to be put from the shoulder with one hand only without follow from a 7 feet square. All puts were be measured perpendicularly from the first pitch of the weight to the front line of the square, or to that line produced. 3 tries allowed; crossing the scratch counting as one try.

H C Hill (31 feet)	1
W F Jaraine	2
J Pollard	3
E S Gale	0
J Deas	0

220 YARDS FLAT RACE (FOR NATIVE SOLDIERS).—The final heat in this event was run among the first three of the preliminary heats run the previous day. Gopal, of the 28th pioneer, started well, and kept himself a head until finish closely followed by Son Mehter and Gannoo of the Marine Battalion.

Pte Gopal Menter, 28th Bom Pioneers	1
Pte Gangoo Sinde, 21st Bom Infy	2
Peon Son Mehter Balmeter, 21st Bom Infy	3
Lascar Genoac Lucknok, 21st Bom Infy	0
Lee-Naik Nana Kikam, 10th Bom Infy	0
Havildar Faiz Ali Khan, 22nd Bom Infy	0
Naik Pandnok Lucknok, 21st Bom Infy	0
Pvte Shaik Shahbaddin, 28th Bom Pioneers	0
Pvte Bhagwan Singh, 22nd Bom Infy	0

Time.—27 4-5 secs.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS).—The final heat of this race among the two first of the preliminary heats ran the previous evening excited considerable interests as all the reputed good runners of the army were in the race. Waite took the lead, but within a few yards of the winning post, Turner put on speed and overtook him just at the finis. Stevens was only a yard behind them.

Pte G Turner, Middx Regt	1
Armr-Sgt Waite, R Dub Fus	2
Sgt-Instr J Stevens, G I P Ry Vols	3

Time.—11 2-5 secs.

WIDE JUMP.

Each competitor was allowed three jumps, and the best three competitors of the first trial were allowed three more tries each for the final. The farthest jump of the six attempts if any competitor fell back or stepped back after jumping, or crosses the taking off line with either foot, or so swerved aside that he passed beyond the taking off line, such jump was not won measured, but shall be counted against the competitor as one jump. All jumps were measured to the taking off line from the edge of the heel mark nearest that line, along a line perpendicular to that line.

V K Birch	1
J Deas	2
A J O'Brien	0
M W Farewell	0

Birch made the widest jump of 17ft 8½ inches.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (SCHOOL BOYS UNDER 14).—The first three of the two preliminary heats ran in the final heat, and having a bad start, Piper was soon left behind Martin, and Kershaw, who secured first and second place, respectively.

A Martin, St Peter's High School	1
Oswald Kershaw, St Mary's Institute	2
E S Piper, St Peter's High School	3
Geo Pearson, John Cannon High School	0
William Pascoe, St Mary's Inste	0
Geo J Francis, St Xavier's High School	0

Time—12½ secs.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—This was a handicap race open to members. Eight had entered, but Fischer (4 yards) and Lowndes (16 yards) having scratched, six started. Birch, who ran with calm judgment, steadily maintained his place, though Stephens threatened to overtake him. Pollard came up a good third.

V K Birch, 9th Bo Infy, Scratch	1
B J Byng-Stephens, 22 yards	2
J Pollard, 12 yards	3
W H Cole, 10 yards	0
W A Railtoo, 16 yards	0
W A Haig-Brown, 18 yards	0

Time—24 secs.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—This race was open to schoolboys over 14 years, and the final was run among first three in the preliminary heats. Rogers took a good start, and maintained the first place until the end. Williamson was a yard behind. Guinness was a good third.

G C Rogers, St Peter's High School	1
B Williamson, Cath High School	2
Henry Guinness, St Mary's Inste	3
C Batliwala, Cath High School	0
H Hennessy Pereira, St Mary's Inste	0
G Fitzherbert, Indo-British Inste	0

Time—26 1-5 secs.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—This event was open to Bombay Volunteers, who were all handicapped according to their previous records. Gibbons made the best of the handicap allowance.

V Gibbons, 20 yards, B V Rifles	1
A G Boylette, 15 yards, B V Rifles	2
J A Leadbitter, 12 yards B V A	3
Sergt-Instr J Stevens, Scratch, G I P Ry Vols	0
T A Martin, 10 yards, B V A	0

Time—25 secs.

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE.—Six faced the starter, and the whole field ran close until the first turning, where Reed sprang forward. Fischer overtook him and left him a few steps behind. Reed again put on speed and steadily regained his position, finally winning by nearly 10 yards.

T J Reed, Y M C A	1
H de Burgh, Y M C A	2
P F Fisher, Bo Gymkhana	0
V K Birch, 9th Bo I	0
W H Cole, Bo Gymkhana	0
H Williams, Y M C A	0

Time—55 secs.

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE.—(Open to British Soldiers and Sailors).—Eight had entered but only three faced the starter. Donagon giving up half-way, the race remained between Turner and Howard. The latter, who was leading all along the course, won easily.

Sgt-Drmr Howard, 2nd Middx Regt	1
Pte G Turner, 2nd Middx Regt	2

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE.—This race was run for the Magnet cup, and being open to all comers (Europeans), it fetched nine entries. Sergt.-Instr. Downing having scratched, eight started. Robson and Jordon had the lead in the beginning, and were leading the rest the first round. Rivers Smith, the best man on the wheel here, was in front the second round, and at the third he could go as he pleased, leaving the rest far behind. He won by several yards.

E Rivers Smith, Bo Gymkhana	1
Clr-Sgt Robson, Durham Lt Infy	2
W St A Jordan, B V A	3
E A Fern, B V R Cycling Club	0
Cpl Murray, R Dub Fus	0
Hdr W H Taylor, 24th E D R A	0
G H Fearn, B V R Cycling Club	0
A E Good, B V R Cycling Club	0

Time—3 mins

HALF-MILE STEEPLE CHASE.—Five started. Smith keeping a head from the beginning, was threatened towards the end by Stevens, who, however, did not succeed in passing him.

E D Smith, Y M C A	1
J Stevens, Y M C A	2
H F Talbot, R N, Bo Gymk

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THERE is nothing new in the idea of going to the North Pole in a submarine boat. Jules Verne, in his "Twenty-thousand Languages under the Sea," and his cheap imitators, have made such expeditions familiar to us; but in these days engineers and men of science realise what the romancer dreams. The attempt of Andree to carry out the scheme of Commander Cheyne, and reach the North Pole in a balloon has stimulated M. Pesce to put forward the advantages of the submarine boat. Nansen had shown that the ice of the Polar Sea is not continuous, and therefore the submarine boat would be able to get to the surface to "breathe" from time to time. Nansen has also shown that the Polar Sea is not shallow, but deep, and the boat would be able to pass under icebergs should it encounter them, or to blow them up with dynamite. Little balloons could be dispatched from time to time, carrying letters, a post which seems to M. Pesce preferable to carrier-pigeons. It would also be possible to combine the two methods of submarine and aerial exploration, provided a balloon and materials for filling it were taken in the boat. We may remark, however, that submarine boats are not so far advanced in their development yet to make it probable that one sufficient for this purpose could be ready before a year or two, and as Herr Andree intends to try again next summer there is no time to spare.

Our readers know that the "overhearing" on telephone lines is due to electrical induction—that is to say, the power of an electrical disturbance in one wire to induce a corresponding disturbance in another. Induction, in fact, is analagous to a form of mental suggestion by which one mind seems to influence another, as exemplified in two persons thinking the same thought simultaneously. It appears to take place through the ether, and Mr. Preece, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office, among others, has utilised it in telgraphing through four or five miles of air from one wire to another.

Hertz, the great German electrician, proved by experiment that electric waves are propagated through the ether, and now Signor Marconi, an Italian experimenter, has devised an apparatus for producing such waves and reflecting them from one parabolic mirror to another, much as light is reflected By transmitting the waves according to the Morse code, and allowing them to fall on a receiving instrument which marks the message in ordinary Morse signals, he has telegraphed in this way through 1½ miles of air. At present he is experimenting with his apparatus in England. The means of reflecting the rays after the manner of light is, of course, important, and recalls to our mind the mysterious and invisible signal, or "feu de ratiere," said to exist in the French Navy, and previously mentioned in this column.

M. Berthelot, the celebrated French chemist recently witnessed an inverted rainbow, which is a phenomenon very rare in our part of the world. On Sunday, September 6, at 1 p.m., he looked from the window of his laboratory at Meudon, and saw a rainbow projected on the surface of the earth. The effect was due to the altitude of the point of view and that of the sun above the horizon. The laboratory is about 600 feet above the level of the horizon, and the sun was near the meridian. The meteor was accompanied by a secondary bow projected on the sky

A useful little gas-engine of low power, for the use of photographers, mechanicians, electricians, especially amateurs, and for domestic purposes in general, has been brought out by M. Heller, 18, Cite Trevise, Paris. It is made in several sizes, giving fractions of a horse-power, and the wheel makes from 100 to 400 turns a minute. It is from six inches to a foot long, and weighs from 2½lbs. to 13lbs. A motor of this kind, actuated by tiny explosions of the gas, supplied to a house can be very useful for driving ventilating fans and suchlike purposes.

Professor Emmerson, of Amherst College, Vice-President of the Geological and Geographial Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the recent meeting in Buffalo, delivered an address on "Geological Myths," in which he traced the origin of the classical "Chimæra" to a jet of inflammable gas issuing from a crevice in the hills of tertiary limestone and serpentine near Ardrachan in Lycia, Asia minor. A similar phenomenon is seen in the Apennines. The "Chimæra" of Homer was represented with the tail of dregon, the body of a goat, and the head of a lion, or the three heads of lion; goat and serpent, vomiting fire; and it was supposed to ravage the mountains of Lycia. Lervius, the ancient commentator of Virgil, explains the myth by flames issuing from the peak of the mountains, lions lurking near the top, goats abounding in the middle parts, and serpents at the foot. The gas is still flaming, after nearly 3,000 years, and is some times visited by Turks and Greeks, who cook their kabobs with it. The "Chimæra" was also called "Yanar," and the hill yet bears the name of Yanar dagh, the burning mountain. Etreber derives the name "Chimæra" from Chamirah, the Phœnician for burning mountain, a word which has almost the same sound as the Greek for goat, hence the mountain Chamirah came to be associated with the goat by the Greek colonists of Lycia; and the poets, from Homer to Gustave Flaubert, who introduces the Chimera into his "Temptation of Saint Anthony," id the rest.

The myth of "Niobe, all tears," comes from the colossal bust of a woman carved in the limestone rock of the valley of Nif, or Nymphio, Gulf of Smyrna, and the tears are stalactites caused by water dripping from the rock above. Niobe is the daughter of Tantalus, which comes from the Greek for "balance" and refers to the ledges overhanging the statue. The children slain by Phœbus are the masses of rock dislodged from the cliff by the sun and rain forming a talus at the foot of the bluff. As Homer says, "they lie unburied on the plain till on the tenth day the gods bury them, that is, until they disintegrate. The prehistoric bust is believed to represent Cybele, the mother of the gods, or some other form of nature-worship, and far from being made after the myth, is really the source of it. Lot's wife, according to Professor Emmerson, is a column of salt (mentioned by Josephus, who saw it) in the southern bay of the Dead Sea on the Plain of Sodom, where sulphur, betumen, and hot springs abound. Dr. Max Blankenkorn has recently explained the destruction of the Cities of the Plain by an earthquake letting loose the petroleum and sulphurous gases, which might be ignited by accident or by lightning, and exposing, the deposits of rock salt from which Lot's Wife has been carved by the weather. The Flood, after Professor Emmerson, occurred in the Mesopotamian lowland (called "Nizir") at the head of a narrow extension of the Persian Gulf between Arabia and the scarp of the Persian Highlands, and was caused by a cyclone accompanied by an earthquake and flood wave, as cyclones often are, because the diminution of atmospheric pressure lets loose the underground forces. The account in Genesis and the Chaldean tablets agrees with this locality and the well-known phenomena of earthquakes.

The great Lick Observatory of California has fallen foul of Mr. Lowell's theories and "discoveries" as to the "canals" of Mars and the habitability of that planet. As will be remembered, Mr. Lowell regards the canals as artificial works for the regulation of the summer floods, caused by the melting of the Polar snows, and the irrigation of the territories. Professor Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, has recently tried to show that the discovery of canals in the dark areas of Mars made by Mr. Douglass, of the Lowell Observatory, Arizona, was forestalled by the observation of streaks there, and that Schiaparelli first explained the changes of colour on Mars by vegetation. Mr. Douglass, of the Lowell Observatory, has, however, replied to his attack, and certainly Professor Campbell has the worst of the fray.

A German electrician has invented an apparatus called an "Automatischespiegeiglassplattenblitzchutzvorrichtung," which, being interpreted, means a "cut-out," one of those divices employed to disconnect electric lamps or other apparatus from the circuit when the current is too strong for them.

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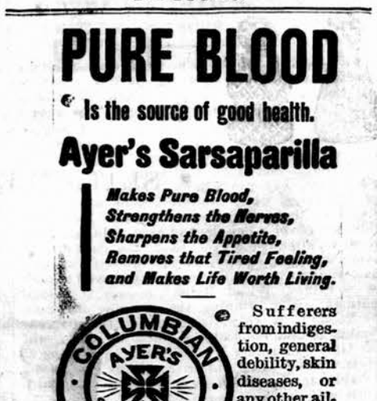

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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES.
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, I am best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFEN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.
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Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME. By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
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DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
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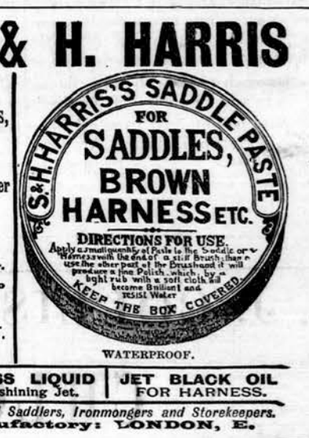
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.



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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

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Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They're a Treasure." *Standard.*
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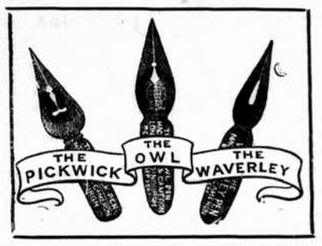

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard.*
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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
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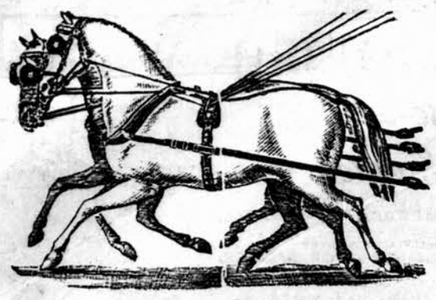

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

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HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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HEMAGLOBINE.

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HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

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ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János" :—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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LATEST NOVELTIES.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3½ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 35.

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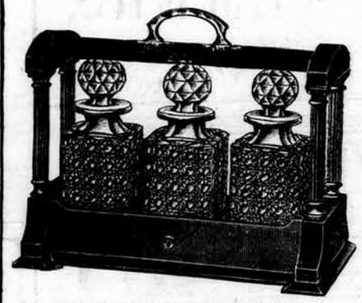
Tantalus Spirit Stand .....Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... „ 26.

New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.

Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.

Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.



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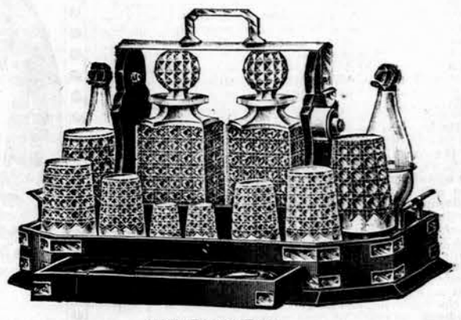

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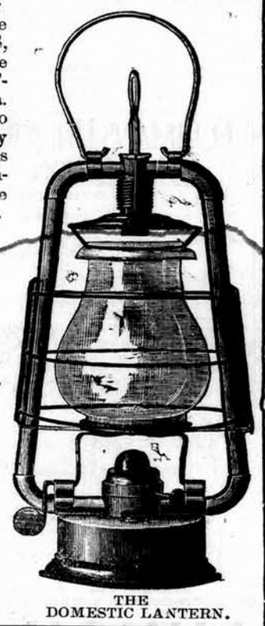
THE GLOBE LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.



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And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
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Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

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BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

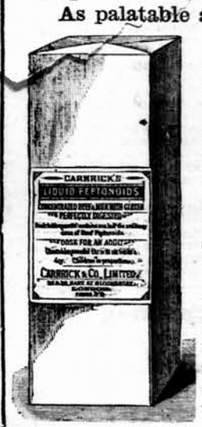
NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

CARNRICK'S
LIQUID PEPTONOIDS
As palatable as a Liqueur.



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It is a safe and valuable Food, Tonic and Stimulant, as by its use the system is fed at the same time that it is toned and braced up.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

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